

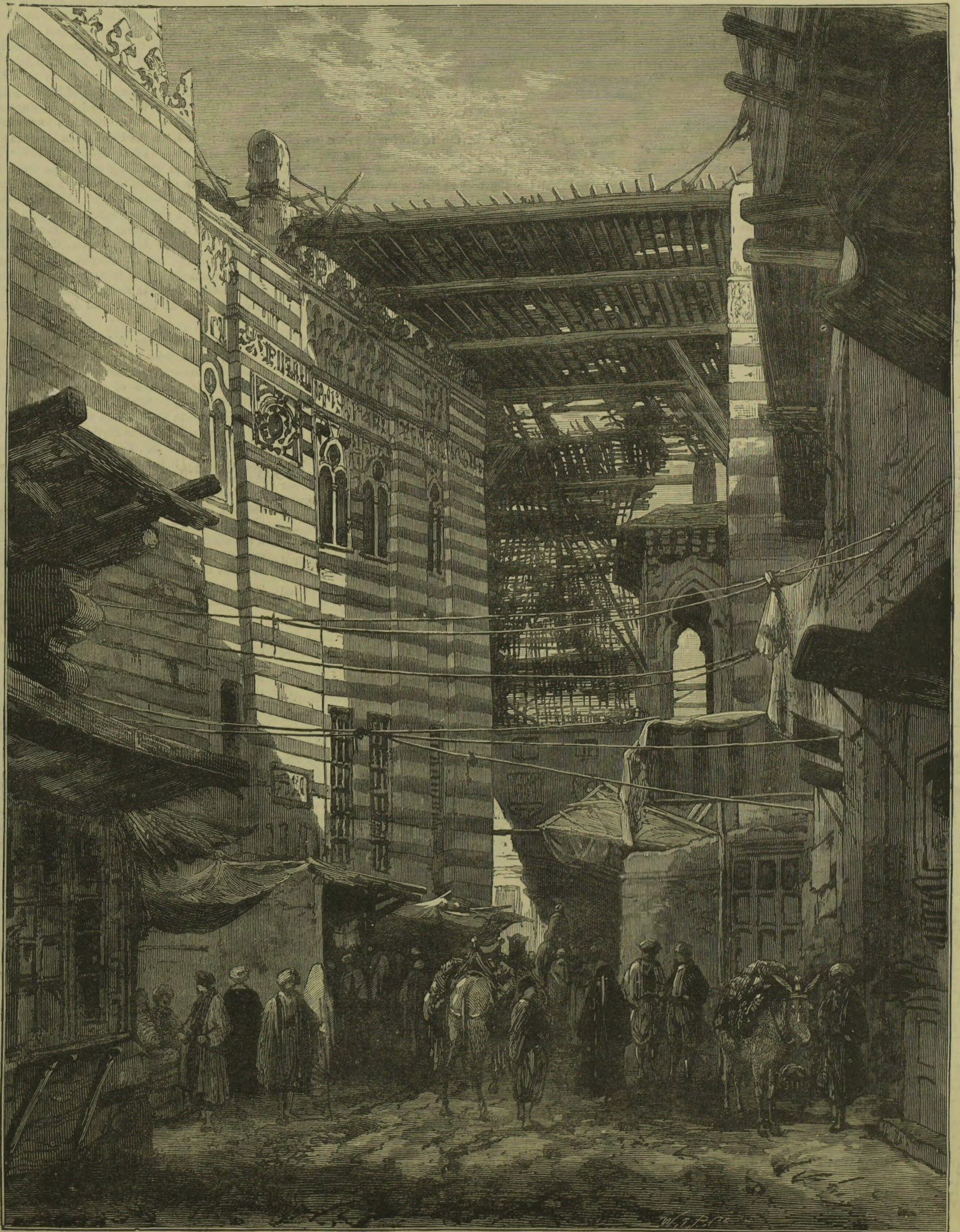
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2210.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



THE LATE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE GOURIEH, A STREET IN CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 296.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Great Sarratt Hall, the wife of W. B. Green, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at North Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Henry F. Swan, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Childwall Lodge, Wavertree, near Liverpool, the wife of Arthur Earle, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at the British Legation in Stockholm, by the Rev. Robert H. Weakly, Thomas Woodall Smith, of Netherton, Wrexham, to Anne Mary, second daughter of William Crichton, H.B.M. Vice Consul of Abo, Finland.

On the 15th inst., at St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. R. Eyre, M.A., Montagu Edward, second surviving son of William Hughes-Hughes, Esq., of Highbury-quadrant, to Lydia Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John James Rowe, Esq., of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

(In Memoriam.) On Sept. 22, 1879, at Bordeaux, en route for Biarritz, James Carter Sharp, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. Interred at Norwood Cemetery.

On the 10th inst., at Wylands, Bishopscote, near Ross, Frances, widow of the late Richard Webb, Esq., of Donnington Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 87.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence in the Rione Amadeo, Naples, Admiral Sir George Graham Otway, Bart.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25.

Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. E. C. Hawkins, M.A., Head Master of St. John's Foundation School; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.; 7 p.m., Rev. G. H. W. Bromfield, Vicar of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

West Kent and Epsom and Ewell Foundation of Constantinop, 329. Archery Meetings.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.—Newmarket Races.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

West Bucks and North Ribblesdale Archery Meetings.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

St. Michael and All Angels. Election of the Lord Mayor of London. Toxophilite Society. Bath Archery Meeting.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Moon's first quarter, 9.48 p.m. Thames Rowing Club.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Hospital Medical Schools open, St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's (address by Dr. Berners), 3 p.m. Dundee Fine Art Exhibition to be opened. Thames Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Miles.
Sept. 11	29.936	53.5	50.1	89	10	59.1	51.5	NW. N.	254
12	29.981	55.2	51.3	87	10	59.9	53.4	NNW. WNW.	132
13	30.084	55.3	50.8	86	8	65.7	51.9	NW. SSW.	57
14	30.086	55.8	47.8	76	4	61.9	47.5	SSW. W. NW.	74
15	30.102	53.6	47.1	80	5	61.9	45.8	NW. N.	54
16	30.155	51.8	45.3	80	1	61.9	40.2	N. WSW.	43
17	29.950	58.6	48.1	70	7	66.5	44.5	WSW. SSW.	163

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.944	29.980	30.094	30.104	30.106	30.195	30.095
Temperature of Air	54.3°	57.3°	66.5°	67.9°	61.2°	52.5°	60.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	51.3°	53.9°	54.4°	54.9°	53.2°	51.0°	57.8°
Direction of Wind	N.	NW.	NW.	W.	NW.	N.	SSW

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 6.45 a.m. and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion).

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES—London to Paris and back—1st Class, 2nd Class.
Available for Return within One Month 22 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAYLE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weekday from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldersburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstant, and Cromer.
Two Months' Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.
For full particulars, see small Handbills.
London, September, 1881. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 2 to OCT. 31, 1881.
For Particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.
Derby, April, 1881. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
FRESH PROGRAMME
introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL last Monday, will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.

See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.
Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. Edward Clare.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, under the direction of Mr. John Clayton, with, at Eight punctually, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Dion G. Boncourt, Miss L. Meredith, and Miss Helene Stoeck. At 8.45, a new Drama, entitled HONOUR, in which Mr. John Clayton (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal), Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Mr. Henry Neville; Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Meador, and Miss Louise Moodie (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal), will appear. Musical Director, Herr Armbruster. Secretary, Mr. George Coleman. Box Office open daily, from Eleven to Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

under the management of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, will RE-OPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, with CHERRY-TREE FARM, YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881, and ALL AT SEA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

The anxious suspense not only of the American people, but of their English kinsmen, was cruelly terminated late on Monday night by the news that President Garfield was no more. Never since President Lincoln was struck down by the assassin has the population of the United States so deeply mourned the loss of a public character; never since the Prince of Wales was prostrated on a bed of sickness has there been so general and eager an expression of British sympathy. The tender message of our beloved Queen to Mrs. Garfield—"Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this moment"—the more measured but not less sincere expressions of regret from the Prince of Wales, from our Foreign Secretary, and from all kinds of public bodies and private persons faithfully interpret the feelings that pervade all classes of our countrymen, without exception, at the premature close of a life which had all the charm of romance, was full of brightest promise for the future, and which ended in so pathetic a tragedy. For nearly three months Mr. Garfield has suffered and struggled in the face of a pitying world, which early in July was horrified to hear that the new President of the Union had been shot by a half crazy political fanatic, and has since read with profound and painful interest the daily bulletins from the White House at Washington, or from the cottage at Long Branch, that gave a glimpse of Mr. Garfield's gallant struggles for life; of his manly fortitude and child-like resignation, and of the noble bearing of his devoted wife. The hopes raised by one day's report were oftentimes clouded over in a few hours, and the relapse of the suffering patient would be followed by a remarkable rally, encouraging the belief that the strong constitution of the President would at length triumph, and the prayers and aspirations of a great nation for his recovery be finally realised. But, alas! fresh complications, especially at the close of last week, undermined his remaining strength, and the adverse bulletins of Monday morning were a sure presage of the announcement, twelve hours later, that the long conflict was over, and that President Garfield was no more. The particulars of that death-bed scene at Long Branch are amongst the most touching that history records.

So tragic, lingering, and unprecedented a death has united the two great Anglo-Saxon nations in a common sorrow. We mourn over the mysterious fate of the chosen ruler of the American people with a regret only less acute than theirs. Apart from the peculiarly painful features of this unexpected bereavement, which alone were adapted to evoke universal sympathy, we have learned to reverence the departed President even more for his high personal and domestic qualities than for the exalted position he was called upon to fill. Mr. Garfield's cruel and protracted illness has revealed, to Englishmen at least, an antique goodness and moral purity and elevation of character that are rather the attributes of the ideal Puritan than of an ordinary mortal. Rarely has a man, unknown beyond his own country twelve months ago, become the object of so much hope and trust. If President Garfield lives, has been the frequent remark of American politicians, he will be able to do anything. An inscrutable Providence has otherwise ordered it. But, happily, his unsullied name will survive as the heritage of his countrymen. Both his life and his death furnish a bright example of loving domestic virtues and of disinterested patriotism; rebuking the violence of faction, and shedding a sweet and wholesome influence over the people that mourn his loss. "He being dead, yet speaketh."

During President Garfield's long exclusion from public affairs, the American people were quite content to endure the inconveniences that necessarily ensued. Their painful suspense is now at an end; and, as is provided by the Constitution, Vice-President Arthur succeeds to the vacant chair, and early on Tuesday took the oaths of office as President of the United States. The greatest of the many difficulties that will beset the new President is the evil effects of his political antecedents. General Arthur has been the notorious supporter of views on several vital political questions adverse to those held by his lamented predecessor. The friend and protégé of ex-Senator Conkling, he opposed Civil Service reform, and gave up to party what was meant for mankind. Indeed, one of the reasons assigned by the assassin Giteau—who now awaits just retribution in prison at Washington—for his attempt on Mr. Garfield's life, was that General Arthur would succeed his victim at the White House. It is, however, understood that since the tragedy of July General Arthur's opinions have undergone a change, and

it is as probable as it is desirable that he will in the main obey the call of public opinion by continuing the policy of his predecessor, and retaining the principal members of the present Cabinet.

With one signal exception, the Continental outlook is not so promising as could be wished. The resumption of negotiations at Paris for a renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with this country means three months breathing time, and almost implies such an issue of the labours of the Commissioners as was foreshadowed in M. Tirard's conciliatory speech. The interview of the Russian and German Emperors at Dantzic is likely to be followed ere long by a meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser, perhaps at Cracow, with a view to strengthen the good understanding established on the Prussian frontier, and to renew in an informal fashion the Triple Alliance. This prospect is agreeable neither at Paris nor at Rome. But our French neighbours have more pressing anxieties than the future policy of the great military Powers. The demands made upon the resources of France by the Arab insurrections of Northern Africa have revealed the faulty organisation of the army. This weakness has become so manifest that there have been stormy scenes between General Farre and his colleagues in the French Cabinet, and, but for the critical state of affairs in Tunis, the Minister of War would have resigned. It is difficult to send out adequate reinforcements. A hundred thousand men are needed in Africa to accomplish the task which less than half that number is now attempting; the Bey refuses to abdicate, and is threatened with the occupation of his capital; a considerable French force is hemmed in at Zaghuan, for the relief of which two columns are being pushed forward; and, instead of the march of the expeditionary army upon Kairwan, the "Holy City," the French are standing upon the defensive. Meanwhile the Porte is sending fresh troops to Tripoli, and the Egyptian troops, who brought about the recent émeute at Cairo, have not yet been withdrawn from the capital, and are believed to be acting upon secret advice from Constantinople, which Sherif Pasha, the new Premier, does not venture to set at naught. France and England, though cordially acting together in Egyptian affairs, have not yet discovered the means of satisfactorily dealing with the difficulties of the crisis, or disposing of the Khedive's Pretorians.

If Irish perversity did not baffle all reasonable conjecture, we should have hardly anticipated that the patriotic proposal to start an Exhibition of the manufactures and produce of the country was destined to become a fiasco. Such, however, was the fate of the meeting held in Dublin last week to launch this scheme for uniting all classes in furthering a purely Irish project. An irruption of Mr. Parnell's followers, headed by Mr. Sexton, M.P., threw the meeting into confusion; and the malcontents imposed odious conditions which, if carried out, will frustrate that co-operation which is the essential element of success. Possibly, however, the Exhibition—towards which some £20,000 has been subscribed, including a donation of £250 from the Government—may still be successfully carried out, in spite of Home-Rule intolerance. It seems to have been a necessity to prevent this laudable co-operation of Irishmen, in order to ensure success to the Irish Land Convention of the following day. As was expected, that assembly of delegates, which did not separate till Saturday evening, meekly accepted the policy prepared beforehand by Mr. Parnell and the American Fenians. Though there was somewhat of a disposition to give the Land Act a fair trial, the advice of the League leader, and of the Irish Americans who supply the sinews of war prevailed. Take advantage of the Act as far as you can, bring some test cases before the Land Commission with a view to show that it is a failure, and never lose sight of the necessity of getting rid of landlordism—such was the policy imposed on the Convention. The delegates under constraint accepted it; but it remains to be seen whether tenant farmers, who have secured unprecedented advantages under the new Act, will be ready to forego them in order that a revolutionary agitation may be able to plunge unhappy Ireland into chronic confusion. It is not surprising that, under such circumstances, the Government, through Mr. Forster, has declined to let loose the "suspects," incarcerated under the provisions of the Coercion Act at Kilmainham and other Irish prisons. In reply to the memorial of the Ulster Liberals, the Chief Secretary reminds them that the cardinal object of the Protection Act was "not punishment, but prevention of outrages," and that the release of all the prisoners would at once be ordered. "If this could be done without endangering the public peace." But in many parts of Ireland "outrages are still frequent and the law is still resisted, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that there is still an organised system of intimidation amounting not seldom to terrorism." For this the Land League is chiefly responsible, and if that organisation can put a stop to this system of terrorism, the Government will open the prison doors and refrain from using the exceptional powers with which Parliament has intrusted it. If outrages continue, the detention of suspects is due not to the Government, but to the agitators who prefer their revolutionary objects to the release of their friends.

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

If, dear reader of mine, it should happen that you are wandering about the Continent—my own case just at present—and in want of something to read in the way of French literature which is light and amusing, and not very low or revolting, I should strongly counsel you to read "Les Mémoires de M. Claude, Chef de la Police de Sureté sous le Second Empire." The work—of which three volumes have been published, leaving another to come—is, in my opinion, infinitely more diverting than the Memoirs of Vidocq, who had much of the quack and the humbug in his composition, although adroit enough as a thief-taker. I hold also that Claude beats as a memoir-writer his predecessor, Canler, who rarely overstepped the bounds of probability in his narrations, and was consequently very often dull. The merit and the charm in M. Claude's performance consist in the ingenuity with which an arabesque of fibs—than which no more audacious ones have been fabricated since the time of Baron Munchausen—have been embroidered on the plain tissue of the diary of a not exceptionally shrewd detective.

The amplifications and misstatements of the memoir-writer will be especially apparent to any reader who chances to possess a complete file of the *Illustrated London News*. Therein, in the volume for 1847-8, will be found a curiously minute and faithful account of the assassination of the Duchesse de Praslin by her abandoned husband, who, with the connivance of the Government, cheated the guillotine by poisoning himself with arsenic, in prison. The account of the murder, and of the end of the murderer, as given by M. Claude, is one of the most astounding *galimatias* of "unhistorical" hearsay that I have ever read.

Of a piece with the foregoing are the wondrous cock-and-bull stories related by the ex-Alguazil-in-Chief of the Rue de Jerusalem concerning the Emperor Napoleon III. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold may be edified to learn that about the year 1831 Prince Louis Napoleon, disguised in a blouse and sabots, was in the habit of associating with the bandits and the lost creatures of the Cité; and that, under the name of "Le Charmeur," he was a well-known *habitué* of the notorious *tapis franc* of the "Lapin Blanc" in the Rue aux Fèves. It was in the midst of the scum of the crime and profligacy in Paris that, if this ex-*Sbirro* of the Second Empire is to be believed, the nephew of Napoleon the Great "organised Bonapartist conspiracies." Alack, Cæsar is very dead indeed; and the slaves who licked his boots are grumbling at the nasty flavour of the blacking which, *dans le temps*, they swallowed so greedily.

M. Claude has not the slightest doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon, the pseudo associate of the "Chourineurs" and "Goualeuses" of 1831, was the prototype of Eugène Sue's Prince Rodolphe, Grand Duke of Gérolstein, who made his first bow to the public in "Les Mystères de Paris" about 1842. M. Eugène Sue, the ex-detective cogently remarks, was a son of one of the surgeons of Napoleon I. Hence his reticence as to the identity of Prince Rodolphe with the "Charmeur." Now, M. Eugène Sue was the son of a naval surgeon, and the grandson of the famous Sue "le Fils," who was surgeon to Louis XVI., who wrote one of the best treatises on graphic anatomy that has ever been published, and who, in a memorable essay, strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine.

The author of the "Mysteries of Paris" and the "Wandering Jew" was an irreconcilable Republican and Socialist. He hated Louis Napoleon and the Second Empire as bitterly as Armand Barbès, as Félix Pyat, as Blanqui, or as Raspail ever did; he died in exile in Savoy in 1857, five years after the Coup d'Etat, and it is literally inconceivable that, had he known anything in the remotest manner disparaging the character of the Man of December, he would have held his peace. Red Republicans did not write in rose-water between 1852 and 1857.

The Rue aux Fèves and the surrounding labyrinth of foul and criminal streets over against the Palais de Justice have long since been demolished; but I preserve a lively remembrance of the horrible old locality. It was on the Thursday of the Coup d'Etat week that, having passed the merry season of the bombardment of Paris in a cellar of the Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion, Rue St. Honoré, I determined, in company with a young English friend, to explore the *penetrabilia* of the Cité. The porter of the hotel warned us against the attempt; but we were just two young English fools, with our heads full of Prince Rodolphe and Fleur de Marie, Bras Rouge and Tortillard, the Maître d'Ecole and the Chouette. So we took a face on the Thursday night (looking in at the Salle Valentino on our way, where the officers *en tenue de campagne* were dancing with the sweethearts of the blouses whom they had been shooting down the day before), and made for the Cité. It was just about the period when silly young Englishmen were in the habit of wearing overcoats of a monstrously rough and hairy texture—the overcoats caricatured by John Leech in *Punch*, when he makes an Oxford Proctor say to a youth arrayed in the fashionable garb of the day, "I beg pardon, Sir; but are you a member of the University, or a Scotch terrier?" Muffled up in these hirsute wrap-rascals, and with wide-awake hats slouched over our eyes, we thought ourselves very picturesquely disguised indeed.

The *tapis franc* of the "Lapin Blanc" was a bitter disappointment. Behind the counter, instead of an "Ogress" there was a fat man in a blue apron. There was at one of the tables a little old woman in a mob cap and a blue checked bedgown, who was excessively tipsy, and vehemently implored to be treated to more *cassés* on the score of her being the old original Fleur de Marie of Eugène Sue. Beyond this elderly Bacchante there was little worth mentioning. The few men in blouses scattered about the dark and dirty room were probably thieves, and possibly, on occasion, murderers; but

they did not molest us. In all likelihood they arrived at the very natural conclusion that we were foreigners who had come there "to see the show," and that we had a sufficient escort of police outside ready to make their appearance at a given signal. As it happened, we were quite unarmed and unattended; and we certainly deserved to have gotten our heads broken for our pains.

But I dismiss Claude, and leave him to the critics. They, I have little doubt, will tear to shreds the monstrous fables he has invented about the Orsini-Pieri plot of 1858 (I was dining at the Café Riche at the moment when the explosion took place, and I remember Count Felice Orsini very well); about Louis Napoleon's interview "*dans le Wapping, vieux quartier de Londres*" with "Miss Howard;" and especially about M. Claude being robbed during the Exhibition year 1867 by a "Miss Palmer," a "Blonde Venus" of the English refreshment bar, and an English pickpocket who passed himself off as "Inspector Clarskovich," of the English Detective Force, Scotland-yard. The imperfectly-informed Claude had apparently heard in some misty manner about two English police officers, named respectively, Clarke and Druscovich, and had so "combined his information," as the gentleman did in the well-known case of "Chinese Metaphysics."

Mem.: In all probability M. Claude is a highly respectable old gentleman in his dotage, who possesses only a very hazy and muddled recollection of his sayings and doings in the days when he was a *greffier* to a *juge d'instruction*, a commissary of police, and, latterly, Chief of the Secret Police. Unable to edit his own reminiscences in a readable form, they have, in all likelihood, been intrusted to the care of some lively hack, with instructions to make them "spicy;" and in making them "spicy" he has rendered them, as materials for history, utterly worthless. I have lived through all the episodes concerning which the ancient *policier* has published so much rhodomontade; and with the actors in these episodes—from Felice Orsini to "Miss Howard," from "Le Charmeur" to Citizen Caussidière, I have been more or less acquainted. That is why I have enlarged on M. Claude, whose Memoirs I read the other day, nearly all the way from Paris to Brussels.

I have done with "Bruxelles en Brabant" now. A very charming three weeks did I pass in King Leopold's model capital. I call it a model one; for it strikes me that Brussels is rapidly becoming one of the cleanest, handsomest, and best "policed" cities in Europe. Of old, its ambition was to be considered "un petit Paris;" but it has long since passed the imitative stage, and has now gone seriously into business, on its own account, as a first-class metropolis. Sixteen years have passed since I sojourned for any length of time in Brussels, and since I made my last pilgrimage to the field of Waterloo. Since then I daresay that I have passed through the city—often not going farther than the railway station—twenty times; but I was fairly astonished when I took up my abode at the Hôtel de Flandre, on the Place Royale, on the twenty-eighth of August last, to be informed that the population of Brussels and its immediate suburbs at present amounts to four hundred thousand souls. The Quartier Leopold, an entirely new district of spacious boulevards, lined with stately houses and splendid shops, has sprung up since my last visit; and the new Palace of Justice, which is rapidly approaching completion, surpasses in size and splendour our St. George's Hall at Liverpool, and rivals Mr. Street's New Law Courts—in dimensions at least. As the style of the Brussels Palais de Justice is Renaissance, and that of Mr. Street's great pile on the Carey-street site is Gothic, it would be manifestly unfair to institute a further architectural comparison between the two edifices. All these structural wonders in Brussels, they tell me, are due to the intelligent, tasteful, and public-spirited co-operation of King Leopold II., and of a late burgomaster of Brussels, the Baron d'Anspach.

It was so far back as the reign of the Grand Monarque that a well-known Jesuit, the Père Bouhours, wrote an ingenious treatise inquiring into the possibility of a German possessing the quality of wit. What would our lively and pre-eminently witty neighbours say, I wonder, were some Teutonic or some English writer gravely to discuss the possibility of a Frenchman possessing the quality of humour. To my mind, the "vivacious Gaul," when he is not firing off brilliantly epigrammatic *bons mots*, is serious, even to sententious dullness, and is virtually incapable of seeing what English people call "the fun of the thing."

Take, for example, the "cast," or distribution of characters, in the new opera of Françoise de Rimini, which is shortly to be produced at the Académie Nationale de Musique, Paris. I have scarcely ever read such a droll programme. Paolo, of course, is a tenor, the injured husband a baritone, and the guilty Francesca a high soprano; but what do you say to Dante—to the tremendous Alighieri—as a basso-cantante, and to Virgil—aye, P. Virgilius Maro—as a mezzo-soprano. Presumably, the awful Shade who was born at Rome, "under the good Augustus," in "the time of the false and lying gods," is to be enacted in the Place de l'Opéra by a young lady in tights. A mezzo-soprano! Surely, for the dignity of the thing, the part of Dante's fellow-traveller through the Inferno might have been given to a contralto.

Quite as incongruously reads the schedule of chorus-singers and supernumeraries—Gueffs, Ghibellines, guards, fiends, *dannés* et *Seraphins*. The unfortunate "supers" "cast" to play the "dannés" ought to demand double salary. There is to be a Spanish *ballet d'action*, too, between the acts of "Francesca di Rimini;" *Prima Ballerina*, Senora Dolores. Of "Paradise Lost," I believe, our lively neighbours have long since made a dramatic spectacle. It only remains for them to turn it into an opera. Capoul is rather *passé* for Adam; but Gayarré might achieve great success as Satan.

Now that "Fashion and Trade" have become a subject of

such universal discussion (the indignant remonstrance of the lady in the *Spectator*, "Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats" seems to have been entirely forgotten), the following *signalement* of the dress worn by the poor girl Jennie Cramer, whose lifeless body was (not without suspicions of foul play) lately found on the West Haven shore, may be read with some interest. She was attired in "a white Swiss skirt and overskirt, ruffled and fluted. The waist was of Swiss and the sleeves and yoke were of figured lace. She wore about six rows of Scotch pearl beads, and two rows were hanging down over her bosom. She had on a tie of Spanish lace. Her hat was of white Leghorn trimmed with Italian lace inside and out; and upon it was a plume of yellowish tint, somewhat faded, with chickenhead of steel, and butterfly. She wore a sash of blue-green tint and high-heeled shoes."

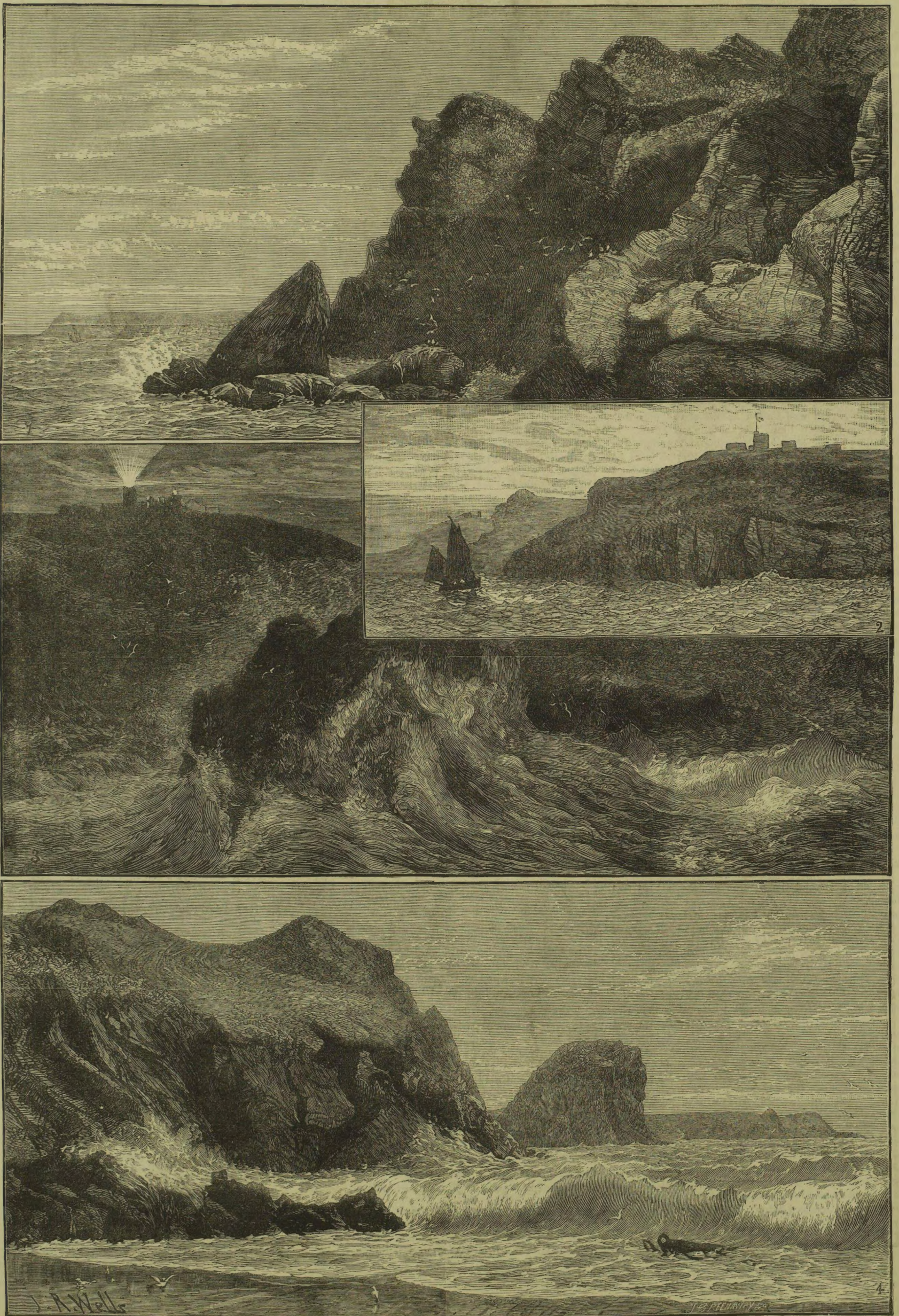
The poor girl, be it observed, was in a humble station in life, being the daughter of a respectable tobacconist. Thirty years ago, perhaps, she would have worn a gown of white muslin or of printed calico, without any "ruffling or fluting" ("kilting" is "done by steam" nowadays), and a plain straw bonnet with a single ribbon. Certainly her hat would not have been trimmed with figured lace, inside nor out. As certainly she would not have worn "six rows of pearl beads," Scotch or otherwise, round her throat. Most certainly she would not have worn "high-heeled shoes." But I have another object besides that of glancing at the present extravagance of female attire—I do not so much mean extravagance in fabric as extravagance in fashion—in drawing attention to poor Jennie Cramer's fallals. They are, very possibly, only, from first to last, a series of misnomers. In all likelihood the six rows of pearl beads never came from Scotland; the hat came no more from Leghorn than the lace did from Spain; and the ruffled and fluted skirt was quite a stranger to Switzerland.

It is, I cannot help thinking, this Bedlamite craze for calling textile fabrics "out of their names" which is striking at the root not alone of fairness, but of common honesty of trade and manufacture. The latter, with the warehousemen and the drapers, would have us believe that the stuffs which may have been made at Manchester or at Oldham, at Huddersfield or at Bradford, at Leeds or at Glasgow, come from Sierra Morena or from the Hindoo Koosh, from Jellalabad or from Vallombrosa, from Singapore or from Saghatien, from the Great Desert of Sahara, or from the Sources of the Nile. Why are obvious calicoes and muslins, serges, and worsted fabrics to have bastard French names—names at which a Littré would shudder—given to them; and why are they to be christened after Madame de Pompadour, Ninon de l'Enclos, Beatrice Cenci, Caesar Borgia, and Heliogabalus. Two radical reforms are of primary importance in English civilisation—the elimination of absurd "fancy" names from the silk-mercer's and the linendraper's price-lists, and the translation into plain English of the absurd "Cooks' French" of our bills of fare.

Mem.: I partook lately, at a Belgian table d'hôte, of a very succulent "toad-in-a-hole"—mutton cutlets in batter, well seasoned with eschalots. The dish was dubbed "Côtelettes à la Nelson." Was the hero of Trafalgar fond of mutton-chops disguised in batter and passed through a light oven? Now, "toad-in-a-hole," properly prepared, is a very toothsome dainty: and all honour should, then, be done to the English Amphitryon of the future who has the courage and the common sense to inscribe on his bill of fare not only the juicy "toad-in-a-hole," but likewise the pleasing Irish stew, the titillating "bubble-and-squeak," the truly noble rump-steak pudding (with oysters therein, of course), the invigorating hotchpotch, the fascinating liver-and-bacon with "pan" sauce (I cannot eat it; but ladies, they tell me, are passionately fond of it), and the delicate lamb's fry. And, in the way of sweets—substantial sweets—what can surpass a well-baked "dog-in-a-blanket" or a boiled roly-poly jam-pudding, popularly known as a "spotted covey"? Are you not growing rather tired of "*Croquemitaines à la Boustifaille*," or "*Rocamboles à la Rigolette*," or "*Pieds d'Escogriffe à la Troppmann*"?

I dined lately for twenty consecutive days at a great hotel table d'hôte at Brussels. Almost every day there was a complete shifting of the company; and rarely did we have the same set of guests. By right of seniority, the waiters put me at the head of the table; and I noticed that while the Americans ate, as a rule, steadily on, *ab ovo usque ad malum*, very seldom pausing to glance at the menu, the English ladies were continually consulting the schedule of dishes, and, in sheer uncertainty as to what was offered them, passed by untasted a large proportion of the viands. Frequently, mutely appealing glances were cast in my direction. If they came from nice people, I did my best to explain the nature of the provand. But if the appeals came from people who were disagreeable (how is it that we meet so many agreeable people at home, and so many who are the very contrary abroad?), I used to shake my head and mutter "Fried wolf," "boiled owl," "octopus," "conger-eel," "lizard," "hedgehog," "badger," and similarly reassuring things.

The shortest leading article on record has hitherto, I believe, been one that appeared some thirty years ago in an Anglo-Indian paper (was it the *Mofussilite*?) on a notorious and comparatively interminable suit in the English Ecclesiastical Courts. "The Gorham Case," wrote the Anglo-Indian editor, "Confound the Gorham Case!" That was the whole of the leader; and I have no doubt that it substantially represented the bulk of public opinion in Hindostan (and, it may be, in England likewise) on this most wearisome litigation. But I read recently, in a Belgian newspaper, an "editorial" quite as terse, as comprehensive, and much more philosophical than the celebrated "Gorham" one. The article was on the recent Parliamentary elections in France. "The axis of French politics," wrote the Flemish journalist, "has been shifted to the Left." A defter figure of speech, and a more succinct *résumé* of the new political situation in France, it would be difficult to imagine. To be sure, the Flemings are adepts in practical geometry. They are continually building, and naturally draw their images from the technology of construction. "Le Jeu des Axes," a mathematical toy composed of brass pins and bits of thread, is much more popular here than the "Kriegspiel." G. A. S.



1. The Lizard Head.

2. Lloyd's Signal Station.

3. The Lizard Lights.

4. Kynance Cove.

SKETCHES AT THE LIZARD.—SEE PAGE 298.



1. The Esplanade. 2. On the Balcony. 3. A Gale. 4. On the Sands. 5. Moonshine. 6. Castle-building. 7. The Ball-Room. 8. Morning on the Spa.

SKETCHES AT SCARBOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The recent alarming situation of the Khedive's Government in Egypt, with the rumours that were current for some days of a proposed foreign intervention, may give some additional interest to our illustration of a street scene in Cairo. The mutinous, or even rebellious, attitude of the Egyptian army, and the weakness of the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, who yielded to some of their demands and dismissed his Prime Minister, Riaz Pasha, were the cause of this political crisis. The immediate occasion was the decision of Riaz Pasha to transfer to Alexandria the 4th Regiment, of which Achmet El Ourabi is Colonel. The Khedive received the first warning on the 8th inst., in his palace at Cairo, and sent for Riaz Pasha. Meanwhile, Daoud Pasha, the Minister of War, received a document signed by Achmet el Ourabi, stating that unless the Government assented to their demands for the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of troops, they would march to the Abdin Palace, and remain there till their demands were satisfied. They added that Riaz Pasha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pasha proceeded to the palace, and the Khedive sent for Mr. Colvin and asked his advice. It wanted one hour to the time fixed by the troops for the demonstration. Mr. Colvin advised the Khedive to take the initiative, to summon the faithful regiments and the Cairo police, to assemble them round the palace, to await the rioters, and personally to arrest their leaders. Riaz Pasha and others approving, the Khedive and Mr. Colvin proceeded to the Abdin Palace and to the citadel, where the troops enthusiastically protested their loyalty. Mr. Colvin then wished to return and await the rioters, but the Khedive urged visiting another regiment at the distant palace of the Abbassieh. On arrival there they found that the regiment, with artillery, had already marched for the Abdin Palace. Returning there they found the palace surrounded by about 4000 troops, with eighteen cannon. The Khedive wished to enter the palace by a side door, but Mr. Colvin persuaded him to confront the soldiery in front of the palace. The Khedive ordered Achmet el Ourabi, their leader, to dismount and to put up his sword, which order was suddenly obeyed. But, instead of taking the sword from him, and placing him under arrest, the Khedive asked him what they wanted, and entered into a discussion, ultimately consenting to dismiss his Prime Minister. Both Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cookson, the acting British Consul-General, used all their efforts to uphold the Khedive's authority, and to prompt him to more decided action. After some days of extreme uncertainty and anxiety, Sherif Pasha, who has been several times Regent and President of the Council of Ministers, undertook last week to form a new Government. He is now President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Haidar Pasha, Finance Minister; Mahmoud Sami Pasha, War Minister; Ismail Eyoub Pasha, Public Works; Mustafa Fahmy, Foreign Affairs; and Kadri Pasha, Justice. The above names command respect and confidence. Sherif Pasha is receiving congratulations from all sides on his skilful and loyal bearing under trying circumstances. The crisis, though apparently dangerous, has been short; and although the government of the country has not been interrupted a single day, there is a feeling of relief that the Khedive's authority has been restored. Sherif Pasha insists on the removal of the troops to the interior, up the Nile, and it is expected that the army, which musters 10,000 men, with six times the requisite number of officers, will be considerably reduced. A letter has been addressed by Sherif Pasha to the Khedive, explaining the programme of the new Ministry. He proposes the establishment of a Council of State, the continuance of the negotiations for carrying on the International Tribunals, a thorough reform of the Native Courts, and negotiations with Foreign Powers for the settlement of commercial conventions. The letter recalls the services rendered by the joint French and English official control, towards the consolidation of the finances of the country; and points out the necessity of continuing it as the principal source whence the strength of the Egyptian Government is derived. This letter is followed by one from the Khedive, accepting and approving the programme, and repeating that it is absolutely necessary to maintain the European control.

SKETCHES AT THE LIZARD.

The most southerly point of the English Coast is the Lizard, eleven miles from the town of Helston, and more than sixteen miles from Falmouth, at the extremity of the Manaccan peninsula of Cornwall. There is a small village called Lizard Town, from which it is a short walk to Lizard Head, the rocky promontory shown in one of our Sketches. The two Lizard lighthouses, connected by a covered passage, are visible at sea, now that the electric light is furnished to them, at a distance of twenty miles. But a steam fog-horn, to be used in hazy weather, has also been provided for the safety of passing ships. The Trinity House Corporation maintains this useful apparatus. Here, too, is the station erected for the purpose of signalling to Lloyds', for the information of London under-writers, the arrival or departure of vessels going up or coming down the British Channel. Two or three miles westward of the Lizard is one of the most beautiful places on this coast, known as Kynance Cove. Its beach of soft yellow sand, the gorgeous cliffs of variegated serpentine, green, purple, crimson, and black, the deep caverns and pools, the scattered boulders of different kinds of stone, and the intense greenness of the sea have the effect of a fairy scene. We cannot, unfortunately, in our Engraving, represent these effects of colour.

SKETCHES AT SCARBOROUGH.

Fronting a fine open bay of the east Yorkshire coast, but sheltered from cold north-east winds by the mighty rock, upon which stands a Castle famed in English war history from the Saxon and the Dane to the last siege that it withstood for King Charles in 1618, Scarborough has a noble situation; and its advantages have been well improved by modern constructions. The Spa, with its medicinal wells of chalybeate and saline waters, gained the approving verdict of fashionable physicians in the last century; and the superior bathing conveniences afforded by a wide slope of smooth and firm sand, with the purest and freshest seawater, have in recent times attracted a yearly host of summer visitors, to seek the best kind of health-preserving natural refreshment. The promenades about this gay and lively pleasure-town, over its lofty bridge, 400 ft. in length, across the valley of the Millbeck, or upon the beautiful Esplanade, with its magnificent sea views, and the walks to the neighbouring heights which command a variety of marine and inland prospects, invite frequent agreeable exercise without undue fatigue. There is no lack of public entertainments, concerts of music, balls, and other means of social enjoyment, at the Saloon, the Aquarium, and the different local institutions of Scarborough; but the North

and South Sands afford such delightful opportunities for lounging, and so many amusing scenes to look at, that the visitor can spend a great part of his leisure hours, without any trouble, in a very agreeable manner.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Ferry-Saint-Hilaire Ministry appears to be taking every means to ensure itself "a warm reception" at the reopening of Parliament. Some journals talk of nothing less than an impeachment *en masse*. The cause of all this excitement and indignation is the grave situation of Algerian affairs. Recently I have said little of Algeria, partly because the Parisians have been favoured with very little information on the subject, and partly because the public, or at any rate the Parisians, whose sayings and doings it is my mission to record, have not paid much attention to the matter. Now, however, the measure is full. The gravity of the situation and the mismanagement of the whole business are patent. The charges against the Government are that it deceived the Chamber of Deputies as to its intentions, and that, in spite of the information given of the Minister-Plénipotentiaire, M. Roustan, it has recalled the troops from Tunis, Gabes, Sfax, and El Kef, in order to give itself the vain prestige of an easy victory. The money voted by the Chambers has been wasted, the army disorganised by ridiculous orders and counter-orders, and disorders spread all over Algeria. Many moderate and advanced organs demand the immediate convocation of Parliament. It seems certain that the moment the Chambers meet General Farre will have to retire.

At the same time M. Sadi-Carnot will be interpellated on the subject of the recent accident on the Lyons railway. Being unable to explain why the Government railway inspectors do not do their duty, M. Sadi-Carnot will likewise have to retire into private life. In short, the new Chamber is preparing for its opening what the Americans would call a regular "circus."

Apropos of Algeria, there was a charity fête and tombola in the Tuileries gardens on Sunday last, when more than 250,000 fr. were taken for the relief of the distress in the colony. The first prize in the lottery, which will be drawn on the 22nd, is 20,000 fr. Another lottery, the "Loterie Nationale Algérienne," will be drawn in a few weeks. The tickets cost a franc, and the principal prizes are 500,000 fr., 50,000 fr., 25,000 fr., and 10,000 fr. In this case, as usual, the French combine benevolence and profit, pleasure and charity.

Of late several instalments of the private letters of George Sand have been finding their way into the newspapers and periodicals. The *Nouvelle Revue* is now publishing some very interesting letters of the famous novelist on the revolution of 1848. Nowadays people do not read George Sand's novels; her psychological analysis is generally voted *vieux jeu*. Her letters, however, are read with avidity, and they are destined to occupy attention for some years to come. A few weeks ago a sealed packet of correspondence between her and Alfred de Musset was deposited by the Musset family in the National Library, with instructions for it to be opened in 1910, when the curious will at length be able to discover the truth about the famous *liaison* between *Lui et Elle* and *Elle et Lui*. One day Alfred de Musset, fearing that Madame Sand might make use of his letters in her own interest, consulted a lawyer as to whether he could obtain the restitution of his autographs. The situation of a man asking back his love letters was piquant and novel. The lawyer reflected a moment and replied, "It will be a scandalous case, but we shall gain it." Musset did not dare to face the scandal. The lawyer whom Musset consulted was no other than M. Jules Grévy, the future President of the French Republic, he who now says, "When I was young I used to read Musset, but now I have taken to reading La Fontaine over again."

The book-market is dull just at present. The only novelty worth noticing is "Le roman d'un Spahi," a pathetic and admirably written tale by a young lieutenant of the navy who, in memory of his first book, "Le Mariage de Loti," signs himself Pierre Loti. This young writer has realised all the promise that his first book gave.

The Paris theatres are gradually resuming their customary aspect, although no important novelties have yet been brought out. There was a brilliant house at the Nouveautés on Thursday last at the *première* of "La Vente de Tata," a comedy by MM. Wolff and Hennequin, two acknowledged wits. The first act is clever, but the remaining two are poor, and the piece obtained only a half success.

During the past week there has been a favourable change in the weather, and plenty of sunshine, and so, as many members of *tout Paris* have returned from the seaside and the watering-places, the Bois de Boulogne, the Parisian Rotten-row, presents once more a gay appearance in the afternoon. The Bois de Boulogne autumn race-meetings were resumed last Sunday, and the tribunes were fairly filled.

The Electrical Congress assembled for the first time at the Palais de l'Industrie on Thursday last. The members formed themselves into sections, and every Tuesday they will meet in a general assembly to report progress.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French and English Commissioners have resumed the negotiations for the arrangement of the new Treaty of Commerce between France and England, which now seems to be in a fair way to a conclusion.

Some curiosity is felt as to Prince Napoleon, who recently sailed for Constantinople. It is reported that he intends to resign his claims to the Imperial throne in favour of his sons, but nothing certain is known. The whereabouts of M. Gambetta is likewise a matter of conjecture for those who have nothing better to do. The telegraph, within the past twenty-four hours, has successively reported the deputy for Belleville to be in Jersey, at a château in the department of the Yonne, in Switzerland, and in Brussels. It is curious to observe how M. Gambetta's personality obtrudes itself on the public even when M. Gambetta tries to hide himself. It is one of the characteristics of the French to hanker after idols; they must have some king, emperor, or demagogue to worship or to jeer. Like the crowd of citizens in Shakespeare's play, they cry in turns:—"This Caesar was a tyrant—Nay, that's certain: We are blest that Rome is rid of him." And then, "Live Brutus! Live! Live! . . . Let him be Caesar!" After all, M. Gambetta is as good a Caesar as another.

News from New Zealand point to the danger of fresh Maori disturbances. Their great chief and prophet is said to be urging them to acts of violence.

A telegram from Capetown states that the nautical assessors have found that the Teuton was lost through default of the captain.

Masupha, the Basuto chief, has at length accepted the terms of the award, and they are now being carried out in their integrity throughout the whole of Basutoland.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King on Thursday week opened the International Geographical Congress at Venice. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and other members of the Royal family. M. de Lesseps reviewed the progress of geographical science and resigned the chairmanship to Prince Teano. The King and Queen entertained the Foreign Commissioners at dinner, and subsequently went out to see the illuminations. The first general meeting of the Congress was held last Saturday. A paper was read by General Turr on the projected Corinth Canal, and M. de Lesseps gave some information respecting the Panama Canal. In the morning the King and Queen visited the Exhibition, and in the evening entertained the members of the Congress at dinner, and afterwards attended a grand gala representation of "Aida" at the Venice Theatre, where they had an enthusiastic reception. Sir Henry and Lady Layard also received, in their residence on the Grand Canal, a large number of notables of the Congress. At Monday's meeting a vote of thanks was passed to the King of the Belgians and to the promoters of the different Arctic, African, and Australian expeditions. The name of Signor Negri, the father of the Italian Geographical Society, was afterwards received with loud cheers.

The Romans were engaged on Tuesday in commemorating the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the new Cortes on Tuesday with the usual state. The Royal speech set forth in some detail the Liberal policy which the Government means to pursue. A large portion of the speech was devoted to the Budget and financial arrangements which are in contemplation.

HOLLAND.

The States-General were opened on Monday, the ceremony being performed by commission in consequence of the death of the late Prince Frederick. The measures to be brought forward, as promised in the Speech from the Throne, will relate to the reorganisation of the system of defence, the administration of public works and commerce, and the penal code. It is also proposed to revise the electoral laws; and, notwithstanding the increasing revenue, the Government were engaged in the preparation of measures that will result in an increase and better distribution of the taxation.

The Second Chamber has elected as its President M. van Rees, a former Minister and member of the Indian Council. He belongs to the Liberal party.

GERMANY.

The Emperor visited Hamburg on the 14th inst., and had a very cordial reception. The day was observed as a general holiday; and the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Prince William were enthusiastically cheered as they passed through the gaily decorated streets.

The Imperial German manœuvres, so far as the land army is concerned, were brought to a close at Itzehoe yesterday week by the 17th Division operating against the 18th. During the manœuvres Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, was promoted to the rank of major. Last Saturday the manœuvres were brought to a close by the Emperor reviewing the ironclad war-ships stationed at Kiel. The streets were gaily decked with flags and evergreens, and the harbour showed a varied mass of bunting. The Emperor William has bestowed the order of the Black Eagle on Admiral von Stosch, the Minister of Marine. The decoration was accompanied by a private letter, in which the Emperor acknowledged the services of Admiral von Stosch in developing the German navy, and assured the Admiral of his constant gratitude.

His Majesty left Kiel to attend the wedding of his granddaughter, the Princess Victoria of Baden, with the Crown Prince of Sweden.

Two hundred and fifty of the members of the International Congress now sitting at Berlin, including the most eminent Orientalists of the day, dined together on the 15th inst. at the Central Hotel. Speeches were made in several languages.

The German National Liberals issued their manifesto on Monday evening. They profess themselves willing to unite with the other Liberal groups in combating danger from the alliance of the Clerical and Conservative Reactionists; but they are resolutely determined to oppose all attacks upon the Constitution and the Legislature. They add "that they will resist all excessive taxation, as well as any vague experiments which it may be proposed to make in the domain of social politics."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The military manœuvres are over, and the brilliant crowd collected to witness them has dispersed in all directions. His Majesty, the Crown Prince, and the Archdukes Joseph, Carl Ludwig, and Franz Ferdinand went directly from the field to the railway station at Miskolez. Here his Majesty took leave of the Crown Prince, who returned later by special train with the foreign officers to Vienna, and likewise of the local authorities, telling them that he should always look back with pleasure to his visit. Early last Saturday morning his Majesty arrived at Gödöllő, which lies on the road to Pesth. The Archdukes went on to Pesth, where Archduke Carl Ludwig visited a number of establishments and the Ladies' Industrial Exhibition, containing interesting specimens of industry from all parts of the country. The train that brought the Crown Prince from Miskolez did not stop at Pesth, but went on to Vienna. The Crown Prince, after passing the day shooting in the deer preserves at Lasny, continued his journey to Prague in the evening. Archduke Albrecht, with the general staff, arrived on Saturday in Pesth, where next day a discussion of the manœuvres took place. His Majesty was present.

The meeting between the Russian and Austrian Emperors will, it is now believed, come off as suddenly as the Dantzic interview did. An interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy is also spoken of as certain.

The Diets of Galicia and Styria were opened on the 14th inst. The other Diets meet on the 24th inst. Of those which met last month that of the Tyrol is still sitting; while those of Dalmatia, Istria, and Görz, which have done their business, have been closed.

The fourth International Literary Congress has been held this week in Vienna.

This year's Congress of German Naturalists was opened last Saturday at Salzburg. Nearly sixty papers, including contributions from some of the most eminent German and Austrian men of science, have been read in the various sections.

RUSSIA.

By an Imperial rescript addressed to the Minister of Finance the opening of the exhibition to be held in Moscow next year is fixed for May 6, and its closing for Sept. 15.

Information has been received in St. Petersburg of the completion of the Trans-Caspian military railway as far as Kizil-Arvat, the present terminal point.

The question of settling Russian peasants in the Upper Amoor district along the Chinese frontier is about to be considered by the commission appointed to inquire into the

subject of peasant migration. It is proposed to give grants of money to the most eligible settlers.

GREECE.

The five sections of territory conceded by Turkey to Greece have been occupied by the troops of the latter Power. On entering Larissa, on the 14th inst., the Greek forces were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Commission for the delimitation of the Turco-Hellenic frontier have concluded their labours.

A correspondent at Athens telegraphs that, in consequence of the completion of the transfer of Thessaly, the Government have resolved to reduce the army to the number of 30,000.

AMERICA.

After many alternations of hope and fear, President Garfield died on Monday evening, from the wounds inflicted by Guiteau on July 2. We give in the present issue a Portrait of the deceased President, an account of his life, and some particulars of the closing scene. Throughout the States the news of his death was received with profound sorrow. Mr. Arthur, the new President, took the oath of office at his residence in New York early on Tuesday morning before two of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the estimates of the wheat crop in the United States. The agricultural department places the yield this year at 1,026,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 511,000,000 bushels from last year. Another estimate puts the yield at 1,264,000,000 bushels.

The number of emigrants that reached the United States in August was 56,744.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, accompanied by his suite, left Prince Albert on Aug. 28 by boat for Batterford; leaving the latter place on the 1st inst. for Fort Colgarry.

It is understood that the financial statement for the year ending June 30 to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament shows a surplus of 4,000,000 dol.

Oct. 20 has been appointed Thanksgiving Day in Canada.

The Greek Government has, it is stated, ordered two magnificent mosques to be built at the public expense—one at Athens and the other at Corfu—for the Mahomedan subjects of King George who will now frequent those cities.

King Oscar of Sweden, who employs his leisure time in literary pursuits, has finished a drama under the title of "The Kronborg Castle." This work will shortly be published in Swedish and German at Stockholm and Berlin.

On Tuesday an Archaeological Congress was opened at Tiflis by Prince Melikoff. General Komaroff presided. Amongst the delegates, who number about fifty, are Professor Virchow and MM. Kostomarov and Chwolson. The first sitting of the Congress for the purpose of discussion was held in the evening. The Caucasus Museum was also opened.

The Viceroy of India will leave Simla on Oct. 2 for a shooting expedition at Narkunda, a place about forty miles distant. He will be absent about a fortnight, and will probably remain another fortnight at Simla after his return. He will leave the hills about Nov. 1, and proceed on a tour in Rajpootana, halting for about a week at Agra. He is expected to arrive in Calcutta early in December, and will visit Burmah about Christmas or the new year.

The report of the Government Director of Indian Railways, recently published, states that during the year 1880 a greater extent of railway has been opened for traffic than in any previous year since the commencement of operations. To Dec. 31 a length of 838 miles was added to the 8487 miles open on Jan. 1, and 266 miles more were finished before the close of the official year 1880-1. The whole extent now completed is 9591 miles, of which 296½ miles are within native States. The capital embarked in railways in India now amounts to upwards of £129,000,000. Both in passengers and goods traffic there is substantial improvement. More than nineteen-twentieths of the total number of 145,734 persons employed on the Indian railways at the close of September last year were natives. The remainder were composed, in nearly equal proportions, of Eurasians and Europeans.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of ancient decorative art is to be inaugurated in Lisbon on Nov. 1.

The Brighton eighth annual exhibition of modern pictures in oil was opened on Wednesday by Alderman D. Smith, D.L., the Mayor.

Dr. Lockhart has presented to the trustees of the British Museum all the Chinese coins in his cabinet, of which the national collection had no specimens.

The gentlemen who are promoting the South London Free Library and Art Gallery have obtained the loan of two large rooms for the free exhibition of works of art for a month, and they appeal for contributions of books or artistic objects suitable for exhibition.

Nowhere, according to Professor Porter, President of Queen's College, Belfast, is the vital importance to the nation of technical education more keenly felt than among the merchants and manufacturers of Ulster. "Germany (observes the same authority) provides buildings, laboratories, and scientific apparatus on the most liberal scale. In France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States of America, higher technical education is making rapid strides under the fostering care of the respective Governments, aided by the generous contributions of patriotic citizens. The results of this wise liberality, while enriching those nations, are most seriously affecting the manufacturing interests of this country, and especially of Belfast and Ulster." Professor Porter considers that, in order to fully develop the latent resources of that part of Ireland, we must have the means of giving young men a scientific training.

Earl Fortescue recently performed a pleasant duty with characteristic geniality in the Guildhall of Barnstaple. The noble Earl dwelt on the indebtedness of the town to Dr. Richard Budd for his self-sacrificing devotion to the poor patients of the North Devon Infirmary; and, on behalf of the subscribers, presented to that eminent member of an illustrious medical family a purse of £400, and a faithful portrait of himself, painted by that excellent Devonshire artist, Mr. J. Edgar Williams. Dr. Budd, in a manly and modest speech, thanked the donors for the testimonial, but suggested that the money should be devoted to the institution to which he had been attached so long. Another benefactor of Barnstaple, Mr. William Frederick Rock, a London merchant, who has adorned his native town with a handsome public park, was thanked by Lord Fortescue and the Mayor, Mr. Avery, for presenting another portrait of Dr. Budd, also painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, to the North Devon Infirmary. A memorable day for Barnstaple closed with a social "At Home," given by Mr. Rock at the Literary and Scientific Institution, which owes its origin and continuance mainly to the generosity of the large-minded host.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It is the very easiest thing in the world to tar every adapted play with the same brush, and to declare boldly that the very spirit and essence of the work has evaporated in process of transposition. Anyone who does this is always on the safe side; for, as not one out of a hundred is in the least familiar with the original work, there is not the slightest chance of contradiction. Now Mr. James Mortimer, who is extremely familiar with the French stage, has thought fit to make an English play out of "Les Vieux Garçons," by Sardou; and he has produced it, with an excellent cast, at the Haymarket. Once more Mr. Mortimer is accidentally placed in antagonism with M. Sardou. Courtesy and fair play demand that the name of the original work and full obligation to the original author shall be printed conspicuously on the playbill; but there are times when this obvious duty does as much harm as good to the author in question. In my humble opinion, the new play, "Reclaimed," is as unlike "Les Vieux Garçons" as one play can be to another. I am sure M. Sardou would say the same, if he could sit one evening in the comfortable stalls of the Haymarket Theatre. The very essential essence of Sardou's play has gone; for, instead of the De Mortimer of the original, who is a roué and scamp by profession, was never married at all; who compromised, intentionally and deliberately, an innocent and artless girl, and who had even forgotten the name of the lady who was the mother of his child, we have a Colonel in the English Army whose son was born after his wife had divorced him, and who is reclaimed by the influence and presence of the pure girl that he wishes to make his wife. What, then, have the plays in common except the situation of the father being accidentally in danger of fighting a duel with his own son, a situation which I expect we shall find, when the Court Theatre opens with "Honour," was invented long before M. Sardou wrote "Les Vieux Garçons." There is nothing new in the way of invention under the sun. The same striking situation occurs with far greater force in an old Porte St. Martin drama, produced in Paris on July 6, 1853, called "L'Honneur de la Maison," by MM. Léon Battu and Maurice Desvignes. So we have this curious complication. The Porte St. Martin drama suggested "Les Vieux Garçons" to M. Sardou. M. Sardou suggested "Reclaimed" to Mr. Mortimer; and one play or the other, or probably both, suggested "Honour" to Mr. Maurice Barrymore, and yet everyone is calling out and saying how excellent it is to be original. I must say that I did not find either the characters, or the motive, or the tone of "Reclaimed" so un-English as many have done; they did not jar against my senses, and some of the scenes were so well acted that they delighted me exceedingly; but I found it hard to suppose that so eminently respectable a gentleman as Colonel Abercrombie could under any possible circumstances compromise a young lady like Grace Delafield by courteously allowing her to shelter herself from the cold in his rooms whilst waiting for a friend instead of shivering outside in a brougham. Colonel Abercrombie was no stranger, but a guest at her brother's house, an intimate and trusted friend. Why might he not be tender and kind to a child to whom he might have been the grandfather? Least of all, is it probable that her impetuous lover would have been allowed to challenge the saddened Colonel to a duel when the girl's brother was the man to defend her honour, provided it had been outraged. It is a storm in a tea-cup, and there is nothing so fatal to a strong situation as a weak motive. But there is one scene of character in this play as well acted as anyone would desire to see. Mr. Hermann Vezin, who plays the reclaimed Colonel with admirable quietude and repose, and expresses the subdued cynicism of a man tired of the world; Mr. Alfred Bishop, a young actor who seems to obtain a new existence as Sir John Maudslay, a doddering lady-killer; and Lord Frothingham, inimitably rendered by Mr. St. Maur, are all seated round a breakfast-table and chaffing Sir John about his conquests. The natural indifference expressed by Mr. Vezin, the chuckling encouragement infused into the scene by Mr. St. Maur, and the marvellous detail of Mr. Bishop's acting—an embodiment of which Lesueur or Levasseur might have been proud—ought alone to make this play attractive to the lovers of good acting. The French stage can show nothing better than this. The female interest is not very strong, but it is nicely divided by Miss Lydia Cowell, a clever actress; Miss Lottie Venne, who is soon to be seen at Mr. Henderson's new theatre; and Miss J. Clifford, who is sympathetic and graceful.

The good city of Liverpool is at this moment the centre of theatrical activity and excitement. It is a far cry from London to Liverpool—some 200 odd miles—to travel in search of the playhouses, and yet I found myself there on Tuesday evening, just after the sad news had arrived in this essentially American city of the death of President Garfield. I first turned my steps in the direction of the Prince of Wales Theatre, in Clayton-square, where money was rapidly being turned away, and disappointment sat upon the faces of many intending playgoers; for was not Mr. John Hare playing in the "Quiet Rubber," and were not Mr. and Mrs. Kendal to follow in "Coralie," a play that recently took Manchester by storm mainly through the magnificent acting of Mrs. Kendal? The unparalleled Manchester success of the "Kendal-Hare" combination, as it is called in the provinces, has been followed up at Liverpool. The next visit will be to Birmingham, and then back again to London, to reopen at St. James's Theatre in Thomas W. Robertson's "Home," in which the boy's part will be played by the son of the author. Mrs. Kendal will be L'Aventurière, Mr. Kendal the Colonel, and Mr. John Hare will have a fine study of character as Captain Mountraffe. On Friday evening next at Liverpool, on the occasion of Mrs. Kendal's benefit, will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a new one-act play written specially for that lady, and called "The Cape Mail."

From the Prince of Wales Theatre I proceeded to the Alexandra Theatre, where not a seat was to be had for love or money; the house was crowded to suffocation; for, in contrast to the "Kendal-Hare" combination, here I found the "Irving-Terry" combination, and were they not at this moment depicting with excellent effect the sorrows of Charles the First and the anxious despair of Queen Henrietta Maria? The poetical images of Mr. W. G. Wills, the author, the great scene between Charles and Cromwell, and the parting tenderness of King and Queen, touched sincerely the good people of Liverpool, and the applause was very great. The Grand Theatre at Leeds, and the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, never knew such houses or receipts before Mr. Irving's visit. From Liverpool the Lyceum Company proceeds to Dublin in a specially chartered and private steamer.

At Liverpool I have had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful new theatre, recently built within the outside walls of the old Amphitheatre by Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, and called the "Royal Court." The architect is a gentleman of local fame, one Mr. Sumner, but the theatre has one strange peculiarity about it—everyone can see. The width, space, ventilation, and conveniences in front, and the modern improvements in lime-light storage, instantaneous lighting, traps, and dock space make the Royal Court one of the most remarkable of our modern playhouses. They were playing a most tuneful and

refined opera by Mr. F. Stanislaus, called the "Lancashire Witches," and I found both Mr. Aynsley Cooke, Miss Alice Cooke, and Miss Constance Loseby, in admirable voice and excellent spirits. A new opera, "The King's Dragoons," is in rehearsal, and the Court pantomime is anticipated as something unusually brilliant.

But in London we shall be busy enough ere long, for the autumn theatrical season promises to be exciting and gay. Mr. Edward Clare and Mr. John Clayton announce "Honour" at the Court next Saturday; the new theatres, the Savoy, on the Embankment, and the Comedy Theatre, in Panton-street, Haymarket, are on the eve of opening; and we are to see the tuneful "Princess Toto," by Gilbert and Frederick Clay, at the Opéra Comique directly Mr. D'Oyly Carte has taken "Patience" to her new home. C. S.

MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade concerts are continuing a successful career, under the skilful direction of Mr. A. Gwyllyn Crowe. Among the latest features have been the artistic performances of Mdle. Vera Timanoff, the accomplished Russian pianiste. At last Saturday's concert, the young lady played, with brilliant effect the "Largo" and "Scherzo" from a pianoforte concerto by Liszt. A duet for violin and violoncello (by Bottesini) was finely played by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. E. Howell, and was encored, as was the charming orchestral "Gavotte" from Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon." Other well-known orchestral pieces were effectively given, and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Blanche Barton and Mr. Thurlley Beale. A Military night was announced for Tuesday, in commemoration of the battle of the Alma.

The Promenade concerts at Hengler's Cirque have been resumed under the able conductorship of Mr. Mallandaine; the programmes comprising effective performances by an efficient band and eminent solo singers.

We have already drawn attention to the series of Italian opera performances about to begin at the Lyceum Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hayes. "Dinorah" is the work selected for the opening night, on Saturday, Oct. 1, the cast including Mdle. Marmon in the title-character; Madame Rose Hersée making her first appearance, since her return from Australia, next week. Signor Li Calsi is the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading violinist.

Special performances on Monday afternoon and evening inaugurated the seventeenth consecutive year of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels entertainment in St. James's Hall. The occasion was signalised by the introduction of many new songs, among which "We never speak as we pass by" and "Happy Summer Days," respectively rendered by Mr. Vernon Reed and Mr. De Brenner, deserve to be specially mentioned. Comic scenes, an international clog dance, and an æsthetic skit entitled "Da Do Dum," by Messrs. Warren and Wallis Mackay, comprised the second part of the entertainment, which throughout never failed to amuse and delight overflowing audiences.

THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

The twentieth triennial recurrence of this event is near at hand. Orchestral rehearsals are to be held in London the week after next, and the performances will begin in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." On the next morning Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, "The Martyr of Antioch," will be performed, preceded by a miscellaneous selection; the programme of the evening concert consisting of Berlioz's "Faust" music. Thursday morning will bring forward one of the new works commissioned for the Festival—a sacred cantata, entitled "St. Ursula," composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen—which is to be followed by Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia," with the illustrative verses recited by Mr. Santley. In the evening another of the principal novelties will be produced—this being "The Sun Worshippers," a choral ode composed by Mr. A. Goring Thomas, the miscellaneous portion of the programme comprising a new overture to Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fifth," composed by Mr. W. Macfarren. "The Messiah" will be given as a climax to the sacred performances on the Friday morning, Oct. 14; and the Festival will conclude in the evening with a miscellaneous concert, comprising a symphonic poem for orchestra, with ad libitum organ and chorus—the work having been composed for the Festival by Mr. J. F. Barnett. The solo singers engaged are Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Miss M. Davies, Mesdames Patey and Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. F. King, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Brockbank. Sir Julius Benedict having retired from the direction of the Festival performances, which he has conducted for many years, a worthy successor has been found in Mr. Alberto Randegger.

EDUCATION.

The children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum will visit Westbrook Park, near Godalming, on the 29th inst., and Sir C. R. McGrigor, treasurer of the institution, has issued invitations.

Sir Richard Cross on Thursday week distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Bolton Church Institute. In his speech he commended the formation of evening classes; and he explained in some detail the objects of the London City Guilds in the establishment of their Technical College, which would, he said, have an important influence beyond the City.

Next day Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful students in the science classes of the Bolton Co-operative Society. He dwelt upon the importance of working men availing themselves of the knowledge to be acquired at science and art classes.

A middle-class school for 200 girls was opened last week in Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road, the whole cost of which, amounting to several thousands of pounds, has been defrayed by a lady of the Goldsmid family. The school will be non-sectarian, but Jewish children are to be preferred among applicants for admission. The school site happens to be on the edge of the Bedford Estate, adjoining the land which centuries ago was bequeathed for educational purposes by John Carpenter to the City of London, and which gave rise to the present City of London School.

Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P. for Chelsea, distributed the prizes at the Shelley Mechanics' Institution, near Huddersfield, last Saturday, and in the course of his address on education he said the work which these institutions had done had been of immense advantage to many hundreds of thousands of people during the last fifty years.

The President of Queen's College, Cork, has entered a vigorous, and even a passionate, protest against the new tendency of schools to adapt themselves to the scheme of examinations and to vie with each other in counting the honours of their pupils. "Real school work and cramming (observes this authority) are incompatible, and the attempt to carry on both in the same institution is sure to end in failure."



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

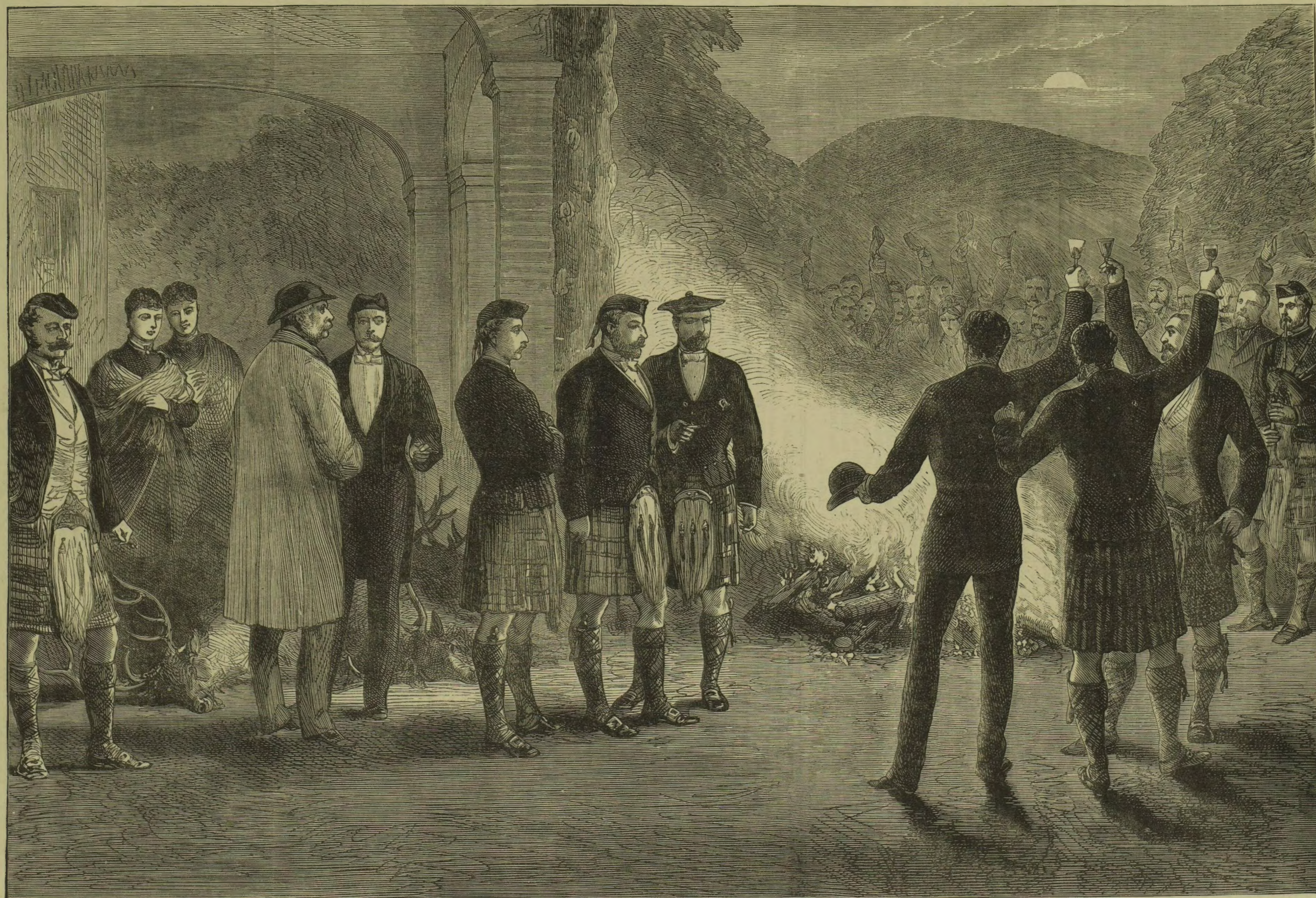


PRINCESS VICTORIA OF BADEN.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT CARLSRUHE.—SEE PAGE 302.



THE PRINCE OF WALES GROUSE-SHOOTING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—SEE PAGE 302.



A HIGHLAND WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

THE GREAT LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND.

The destruction of a whole village or hamlet, in a mountain country, by the fall of a steep hillside, with an immense mass of earth, burying many human dwellings and their inhabitants, as by a visitation of earthquake in the plains, again demands our compassion. It bears some resemblance to the calamity that took place a twelvemonth ago at Nynce Tal, in the hill country of Bengal, where about twenty English people and a number of Hindoos were suddenly deprived of life. Such disasters have repeatedly occurred in the Alpine region of Switzerland, Savoy, the Tyrol, and North Italy; but that which befel, on Sunday week, the village of Elm, in the Canton of Glarus, was one of the worst in recent times. Elm was a thriving Swiss village, altogether of nine hundred inhabitants, and about one hundred and seventy houses, situated in the Sernfthal, or valley of the Sernft, a stream which flowed through the village, dividing it into two hamlets of unequal size, the lower of which was in the Unterthal, at the foot of the Laaxer and Stoekli glaciers, and under the cliff of the Tschingel Alp, a mountain composed principally of argillaceous schist. For years past the Tschingel had been regarded as a perilous neighbour, but no precautions seem to have been taken to avert the impending peril. On Friday, the 9th inst., after two days of heavy rain, the appearance of fissures in the mountain so alarmed the villagers that they called in a local engineer to devise means for meeting the emergency; but before anything could be done the catastrophe came. On Sunday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, a great mass of earth and rock slipped down from the mountain, sweeping away the greater part of Unterthal, that portion of the village on the right bank of the Sernft. An hour later a second earthslip completed the work of destruction, overwhelming at the same time all the villagers who were engaged extricating their friends and kinsfolk from the ruins. The number of dead is now reckoned at 150 or 160, of whom 115 belong to the village, and the remainder are Italian quarrymen. Forty-six Swiss families have lost relatives, homes, and every kind of property, and are left totally destitute. The loss is estimated at one million francs. A committee has been formed by the Swiss residents in London to collect subscriptions among their friends. Any donations may be forwarded to Mr. H. Vernet, Agent and Consul-General for Switzerland, at 25, Old Broad-street.

Our illustration is from a sketch drawn on the spot by Mr. J. G. Wassermann on the 13th, two days after the landslip. The distance from the point at which the slip broke from the mountain to the upper end of the valley is about 2000 ft., and the debris covers six square miles of ground. According to one account, the fears of the people in Elm were first awakened by the strange appearance of the pine forest on the mountain side. The trees swayed to and fro like corn in a high wind, and then the forest was thrown into the valley below. After it came in one compact mass the whole of the Tschingel above the slate quarries. Everything in its path, even the Ahorn, a considerable hill, which the villagers were hoping might serve as a rampart, went down at once. The people of the village all fled wildly from their houses. Many who might have escaped met their death in Unterthal while helping to save those whose houses had been struck. The rush of wind was so great that an iron bridge over the Sernft was torn from its fastenings. Herr Elmer, of the Elmer Hotel, who happened to be standing on it, was thrown into the stream and drowned; his brother was killed by a fragment of rock. The engineers have recommended that Elm be abandoned for the winter.

In other parts of Switzerland, there have been more or less serious earthslips during the past fortnight or three weeks. One is at Leisigen, near the Lake of Thun. It moves on slowly, but the attempts hitherto made to arrest its progress seems to have utterly failed; several houses, for the most part belonging to working people, are already half buried in the mud, and rubbish of all sorts is brought down by the moving ground. The peasants are working night and day to avert the impending calamity. They have removed all the stones from the bed of the torrent that traverses the village, and deepened its channel in order to give free passage to the masses of debris which descend from the mountain. The highway of Spiez has entirely disappeared. Reichenbach, in the Bernese Oberland, has also been much injured by an earthslip; and in Krithal, canton Basle, a wood has slipped down a mountain side over some meadows, where it remains intact, the trees all erect, as though they had grown where they stand.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT CARLSRUHE.

The nuptials of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway with the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden were celebrated at Karlsruhe, in Baden, on Wednesday last. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the bride's grandparents, the King and Queen of Sweden, and the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, were present.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Vermland, is in his twenty-fourth year, having been born in 1858. He was educated privately; but took subsequently his public degrees at the University of Upsala, with great distinction, and he is also a student of the University of Christiania. He has received a military education, and has attained the rank of Major in the Swedish and Norwegian armies, and has displayed considerable military ability. He visited this country two years ago during his tour to the different Courts of Europe. He made at that time a considerable stay in this country, and was created an honorary LL.D. of Oxford University. It is intended after his marriage to create him "Jarl af Vikin," an ancient Norse title, of joint Norwegian and Swedish Royalty, which will correspond with the title of the heir apparent of England as Prince of Wales. The uniform in which he is represented in our Portrait is that of a Major of the Royal Norwegian Jagers.

Princess Sophia Victoria of Baden, the bride of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Her Royal Highness is also distantly related to our own Queen, her aunt having been married to the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Princess was born in 1862, so that she is now nineteen years of age. She has received an excellent education, under her mother's immediate supervision, which will fully fit her for the exalted position she is destined in course of time to occupy. She will be the first Queen of Scandinavia bearing the name of Victoria. We are told that she has, since her betrothal, some six months ago, received daily lessons in the Swedish language from a master dispatched by the Swedish Government for this purpose. Her progress is said to have been so rapid that she was able at the last visit of her betrothed to the Court of the Grand Duke to converse with him in his own tongue. It may be stated, as a curious historical fact, that the Princess is great-granddaughter of the "mad" King of Sweden, Gustavus IV., who died at St. Gall, in Switzerland, as

"Colonel Gustafvson," the last male descendant of the ancient Royal House of Vasa, dethroned and exiled in a foreign land.

The Portrait of the Crown Prince is from a photograph by G. Florman, of Stockholm; that of the Princess from one by T. Schuhmann and Son, of Karlsruhe.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Our Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who has been favoured with permission to use his pencil at Abergeldie Castle and in the neighbourhood, during the sojourn of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at his Highland residence, contributes two Sketches engraved for this week's publication. The first is that of "a Highland Welcome." The Prince of Wales arrived this season at Abergeldie on the 9th inst. Next day his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, went out deer-shooting; they were fortunate enough to bring down eight stags. These were brought in and laid down in the porch of Abergeldie Castle, and after dinner there was a torch-dance performed by the gillies. All the servants and tenants of Abergeldie were collected, and had a dance round the large fire, while the Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Edinburgh's pipers played. Some of the dances were amusing, and excited the laughter of the Royal party, which included the Duke of Cambridge, who had arrived at the Castle that evening. Before the group retired, one of the chief persons proposed a welcome to the Prince of Wales, in the form of a toast. He gave "The Health of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, with Long Life and Happiness to Them." This toast was drunk with hearty goodwill; all those present raised a loud huzza, and waved their caps in the air. In our illustration of the scene, the Prince of Wales appears standing, with the Duke of Connaught on his right hand, and the Duke of Edinburgh on his left. They are all three in Highland dress. The Duke of Cambridge, wearing a light-coloured overcoat, stands talking with a gentleman in evening dress. To the left is seen her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys. This was on the Saturday evening. On the Monday, Sept. 12, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge had a day's grouse-shooting on the grounds, in Glenmuick, of Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, of Kintail and Glenmuick. The day was good, and a very satisfactory bag was made. Lunch was arranged by Mr. Mackenzie on the hill, to which a large party sat down. The Duke of Edinburgh was among the sportsmen of the day.

THE CHURCH.

The Dean of Lichfield laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. John, Aylesbury, on the 12th inst.

The Rector of Hornsey has received an anonymous contribution of £500 towards the fund for a new Mission-house.

The new Mission church, which has been erected at the junction of Victoria-street and Tomlinson-street, Stretford New-road, Hulme, was opened on the 11th inst. for Divine service. The structure has been erected at a cost of £2200.

The erection of a magnificent Gothic church, from designs prepared by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost exceeding £30,000, has been begun at Stourport. The cost will be principally defrayed through the munificence of the Vicar.

The Rev. J. T. James, M.A., late Curate of St. Ann's, Stamford-hill, has been presented with a brass inkstand, a brass clock, and silver salver and tea-service, with a purse of a hundred guineas, by the school children, the working class, and the congregation, at the close of a ministry of nine years.

The reopening of Gwyddelwern parish church, Merionethshire, after restoration, took place on the 8th inst. The structure, from being in a most dilapidated and miserable condition, has been completely restored, renovated, and beautified, mainly by the beneficence and exertions of the Hon. Charles H. Wynn, at a cost of nearly £3000.

The town of Swansea has decided on filling the east window of St. Mary's parish church with stained glass to commemorate the meeting of the Church Congress held there in 1879. The subject chosen is "Christ's Sermon on the Mount," and the execution of the work has been intrusted to Messrs. Mayer and Co., of New Bond-street.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held at the Church of St. Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, on Thursday evening, when Weber's "Jubilee Cantata" was performed as the anthem. A new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," specially written for the occasion by Mr. J. Loaring, were also sung, the choir being augmented by the addition of about sixty voices. Mr. G. C. Martin, sub-organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided at the organ; and Mr. Loaring directed.

On the 10th inst. the Bishop of Rochester performed the dedication ceremony in connection with the new Church of St. Michael, Bolingbroke-grove, Wandsworth-common, which has been erected in memory of the Rev. H. B. Verdon, M.A., for many years curate in charge of the district, and the late Mr. Philip Cazenove. The church, which is of brick, and somewhat plain in appearance, has been built at a cost of £4500, and will seat 700 persons, the seats being free.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed to the clergy and laity a long letter on the subject of the extension of lay co-operation in the Church, in reply to the memorial which was presented to the Bishops in May last. He urges laymen to offer themselves to the parochial clergy for the distinct work of readers; that the clergy should widely make known their desire to receive the co-operation of such laymen; and that when suitable men have been approved they should receive, as in London, a formal commission from the Bishop.

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THE COURT.

A cricket-match was played at Balmoral on Thursday week between the servants of the Queen's household and those of the Prince of Wales, at Abergeldie. The game was witnessed by her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Miss Knollys, joined the Royal dinner circle at Balmoral.

The Queen drove the next day to Glen Gelder Shiel with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught. Colonel Reilly, Royal Artillery, dined with the Royal family.

On Sunday, her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Crathie church, the Rev. Archibald Campbell officiating.

The Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duchess of Connaught went to Abergeldie on Monday to see the return cricket-match of the eleven of Balmoral and Abergeldie, remaining until the end. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were at the match. The Earl of Fife dined with her Majesty.

The Queen received with much concern on Tuesday the sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and at once telegraphed her sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Garfield. The Prince and Princess of Wales also telegraphed their condolence.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Duchess of Edinburgh drove to Mar Lodge and had tea with the Earl of Fife. Horses were changed at Mar Castle. At Braemar a numerous assemblage greeted the Queen. The Marquis of Hartington arrived as Minister in attendance.

Excursions have been made by the Royal family to the Glassalt Shiel, to Gairnside, and other picturesque localities on Deeside. Princess Beatrice has been confined to the House for a week by a severe cold. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught have had good sport in the chase. A grand deer drive was had in Birkhall woods one day.

Her Majesty has sent £100 to the Mayor of Southampton towards the Teuton Relief Fund.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting.

The Prince of Wales, who will open the new docks at Swansea on Oct. 18, will be entertained at a grand banquet by the Freemasons of the district on the evening of the 17th. A ball will be given after opening the dock, and the Prince and Princess will leave the town on the 19th.

The Duke of Edinburgh at the close of his visit to the Queen will complete his inspection of the Scotch coast, going north from Aberdeen to the Caithness coast, and visiting the various stations en route.

Princess Louise of Lorne has returned from the Continent.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have left White Lodge, Richmond Park, for Hopetoun House, Linlithgow, on a visit to the Countess of Hopetoun.

The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Princess Amélie d'Orléans, the Duc d'Orléans, the Princesse Hélène d'Orléans, and the Princesse Isabelle d'Orléans, have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel from Paris. The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, Princesses Marie and Marguerite, and Princes Henri and Jean d'Orléans have also arrived at the hotel, from Paris.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has presented to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital £200 to assist in liquidating a debt upon that institution.

Lady Crossley yesterday week laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital at Lowestoft. Sir S. Crossley was present.

The new wing of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, which has been built at a cost of £30,000, is to be formally opened on Oct. 20 by Dr. Siemens.

Princess Frederica of Hanover, accompanied by Baron von Pawel Rammingen, on Tuesday afternoon opened a fancy fair, held in Plymouth Guildhall, on behalf of the new building fund of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

At Shrewsbury on Wednesday the Earl and Countess of Bradford opened a new Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for Shropshire and North Wales, which has cost nearly £14,000. The Earl of Powis and Viscount Newport, M.P., were also present.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded Mr. Robert Jenkins, the well-known diver at Sheerness Dockyard, a certificate and a bronze medal, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by him in rescuing a young man, named O'Warr, from drowning, at the risk of his own life.

The Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge-road, which relieves the sufferings of some thousands of the sick children of the poor, without distinction of creed or nationality, in one of the most poverty-stricken districts of the metropolis, has lately received a donation of £1000 from Lady Scott Bentinck towards the general fund of the charity.

Some months ago a meeting was held at which it was proposed to erect a hospital as a memorial to the late Canon Miller, the promoter of Hospital Sunday. The Committee then appointed have been quietly at work ever since, with the result that at a meeting held at the Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich, yesterday week, it was decided to raise £10,000, and to build a hospital in the rear of the dispensary, to provide accommodation for the large and densely-populated district comprising Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham, Charlton, and Plumstead. Mr. William Bristowe, solicitor, London-street, Greenwich, has consented to act as the honorary secretary.

On the 14th inst. the "Harvest Home" of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School, at Redhill, Surrey, was held, a celebration which gives annual occasion to review the work of practical benevolence here carried out. There was a large gathering of the ladies and gentlemen who "work" the institution, and the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, M.A., took part in the proceedings of the day. The institution comprises five farms, on which upwards of 300 boys who have been criminals and who are still under sentence are trained to the ways of honest industry, the chief employment being farm work, this employment fitting them for emigration. The school was formerly in Southwark, where trades were taught, and it was moved to the Surrey hills in 1849. The Queen and the Prince of Wales are the patrons, Lord Houghton is the president.

The Methodist Ecumenical Conference at the City-road Chapel was concluded on Tuesday, after sitting twelve days.



THE GREAT LANDSLIP AT ELM, CANTON GLARUS, SWITZERLAND.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. G. WASSERMANN.

HOME NEWS.

Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., M.P., has accepted the chairmanship of the National League Executive Committee.

Mr. E. Greer, sessional Crown solicitor, Newry, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner under the Irish Land Act.

The National Eisteddfod, which is to be held next year at Denbigh, was duly proclaimed in that town on the 15th inst.

Mr. Sheridan, one of the traversers in the recent State trial, and who had been imprisoned since March last in Kilmainham Gaol as a suspect, was released last Saturday.

The Marquis of Hertford has consented to become president of the centre of the St. John Ambulance Association being formed at Leamington.

Mr. Forster has written a letter to the Irish Manufacturers' Committee, offering £250 towards the guarantee fund of the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures, to be held next year.

The Glamis, 1150 tons, Captain Henry Baker, chartered by the Agent-General for Queensland from Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., embarked at Plymouth on the 15th inst. 316 emigrants, and sailed in the afternoon for Brisbane.

Lord and Lady Bective visited Bradford on Monday in furtherance of the movement inaugurated by her Ladyship for the use of British woollen goods in preference to those of foreign manufacture. They were accorded a hearty reception.

The mining engineers have discovered at the Earl of Dudley's Broad Lanes Colliery layers of coal, fourteen yards thick, at a distance of six yards from the surface. The coal is of excellent quality, and will be got out by means of open works, shafts being dispensed with.

The directors of the North Eastern Company have decided to construct a railway through Central Northumberland, from Alnwick via Wooler, to Cornhill, on the Kelso and Berwick branch. The new line will be about thirty miles in length, and will open up a rich agricultural district.

The provisional committee of the London Chamber of Commerce met yesterday week at the Mansion House to revise the articles of association, which have been under the consideration of the committee for some time. The revised articles were adopted, and it was ordered that they should be submitted to the Board of Trade for approval.

A present of game and fish has been received by the Lord Mayor from Sydney, Australia, by the Orient Company's ship Cuzco. The articles arrived in an excellent state, having been preserved by the new freezing process. The fish consisted of flat heads, schnappers, guard fish, whittings, jew fish, sea mullet, and bream; and the game included twelve brace of wild ducks, three turkeys, and thirteen kangaroos.

The programme for the autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, which is to be held in London on Oct. 11 next and three following days, has been issued. A committee has been formed for the reception and entertainment of the Institute, under the presidency of Sir Henry Bessemer. The programme contains thirteen papers on subjects of scientific and commercial interest connected with the iron and steel trades.

A team of the 1st Warwickshire (Birmingham) Rifles fired a match at Wormwood-scrubbs last week with the Artists' Rifles (20th Middlesex), twelve a side; Snider rifles; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Birmingham men were led by Captain Burt, while the same office was performed for the representatives of Sir Frederick Leighton's battalion by Private Boucher. At 200 yards the Birmingham men led by 19 points, increased it at 500 yards, and finally won by 56 points.

The question of a new fish market for the metropolis was again discussed at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on the 15th inst. Mr. Rudkin's motion empowering the Fish Supply Committee to make inquiries as to the suitability of certain sites for a fish market was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Isaacs, that the inquiry should be limited to Billingsgate Market and the cost of improving it. After three hours' discussion, Mr. Rudkin's motion was carried, the number voting for it being 68, and for the amendment 51.

A new College of Practical Engineering has been opened at Muswell-hill, under the auspices of a number of the most eminent practical engineers in the kingdom, including Sir John Anderson, late chief engineer at Woolwich; Sir Henry Bessemer; Sir R. M. Stephenson, founder of railways in the East; Sir Joseph Whitworth; and Mr. Charles Manby, honorary secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The Principal of the college is Mr. John Bourne, well known by his works on the steam-engine and other kindred subjects.

The annual autumn show of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society opened on the 14th inst. at the Royal Pavilion. £240 was given in prizes. The railway company offered a cup value ten guineas, and Mr. James Ashbury, late member for the borough, gave two cups of the united value of thirteen guineas. The whole suite of rooms was devoted to the exhibition, in addition to a large marquee on the lawn. The show was especially good in the fruit classes, and the floral display was fully up to the average.

That was a nice point raised at the Central Criminal Court on Monday as to whether John Johnson, a young labourer of twenty, had feloniously entered a dwelling house with intent to steal. He was caught while he had one foot on the window-sill and the other on the railings. The window was open, and there could be little doubt that he meant to enter the room, but he was prevented, the gentleman who was watching him laying hold of him too soon. This was the view taken by the Recorder, and the jury gave a verdict of not guilty. He had assaulted the gentleman who held him, however, and for this he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

From the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland it appears that thirty-three in every thousand of the inmates of lunatic asylums in that country contrive to escape in the course of a year. The total number of such cases last year was 260, but it appears that one half are brought back within twenty-four hours. The main cause is no doubt the greater amount of liberty which it is now customary to allow to these unfortunate persons. The new system is nevertheless found in the main to operate beneficially. Special attention is directed to the salutary effect produced by "asylum farms," which is attributed to the interest always taken by the patients in the details of farming operations.

In London last week 2493 births and 1151 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 251 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 26 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 51 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 21 from enteric fever, 2 from continued fever, 40 from diarrhoea, and 6 from simple cholera. The 191 deaths from these diseases were 116 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 36, 22, and 27 in the three preceding weeks, were last week more than double the corrected weekly average.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather at Doncaster improved wonderfully after the first day, and, for the remainder of the week, things were as pleasant as possible in this respect. In the unexpected absence of Ishmael, the Scarborough Stakes, on the Thursday, looked a good thing for Ollerton, but he had so much trouble in disposing of the moderate John Ridd, that his chance for either of the great autumn handicaps does not appear at all rosy. For the second year in succession there was a field of exactly fifteen for the Portland Plate, and the fact that 6 to 1 was laid on the field, right up to the fall of the flag, speaks volumes for the excellence of the handicapping. Zanoni (7 st. 1 lb.) had the most friends, and Meldon (7 st. 2 lb.) and Sibyl (8 st. 13 lb.) were also a good deal fancied. The first-named did manage to run third, but Archer, whose mount was actually allowed to start at 100 to 8, scored a very easy victory for the Duke of Portland on Mowerina (9 st. 5 lb.), and Mazurka (7 st. 12 lb.), the winner of the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, just beat Sir John Astley's horse for second place. The opposition to Bruce in the Rous Plate was far stronger than had been anticipated, and as he was burdened with a 7 lb. penalty, and even yet, did not look half wound up, bookmakers fielded bravely against him. Fortunatus, who was in receipt of 12 lb., gave him some trouble, still the crack won like a thorough racehorse; and, as fair animals like Dunmore, Whin Blossom, and Wolseley were also behind him, he found backers at the shortened price of 8 to 1 for next year's Derby. Sword Dance (8 st. 12 lb.) just got home for the Alexandra Plate, after a slashing race with Clinkumbell (6 st. 2 lb.), and a walk over for the Zetland Stakes brought a somewhat weak card to an end.

On the Friday, Thebais could not possibly have missed the Park Hill Stakes; but, as she met with a slight accident a few days previously, it was not considered politic to start her. This mishap cleared the way for Bal Gal, who seems to stay remarkably well for such a pronounced roarer. Certainly the opposition was very weak, still Lord Falmouth's once peerless filly had had quite enough of it at the end of the severe mile and three quarters, and, for a few strides just at the distance, it looked as if Clinkumbell might beat her. Zanoni (8 st. 11 lb.) made some amends for his defeat on the previous day by securing the Westmoreland Stakes; and then came a genuine "turn up," as Lord Rosebery's Vista (7 st. 10 lb.), the outsider of the party, defeated a field of fourteen for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate. The great form recently displayed by Petronel fairly frightened Exeter, Teviotdale, and Privateer out of the Doncaster Cup; but Tristan ran exceedingly well, and made a game fight of it, though the Duke of Beaufort's much-improved horse had a little in hand at the finish; Madame Du Barry once more cut up very badly, and Voluntary ran a perfect wretch. Camelopard had nothing to beat in the Doncaster Stakes, which proved very uninteresting; but the Wentworth Stakes, though reduced to a match, was a very sporting affair, St. Marguerite and Fordham being opposed to Little Sister and Archer. There was some heavy betting, first one and then the other having a slight claim, the merest shade of odds being eventually laid on St. Marguerite. However, Archer's luck did not desert him, and he certainly had a most wonderful week, having secured the principal race on each of the four days, besides several minor events.

The autumn "happy Hampton" meeting commenced on Tuesday last, and, though nothing of any importance transpired, the fine weather and fair racing attracted a large number of race-goers. Mr. J. Sanders won the Hampton Nursery Plate with Biretta, Mr. T. V. Morgan the Molesey Autumn Handicap with Romana, Mr. J. Greenwood the Home Park Plate with Costa, and Mr. J. Nightingall the Thames Valley Stakes with Lacman. At Lichfield Mr. J. M. Brooks took the Beaudesert Welter Plate and the Staffordshire Plate with Eos, and Mr. J. Gretton the Anglesey Welter Plate with Draycott.

After the miserable start made in the sale paddock on the Tuesday, owners of blood stock began to indulge in very gloomy forebodings of taking the greater number of their lots home again. It is very satisfactory, therefore, to chronicle a remarkable change for the better, as, on the following day, Messrs. Tattersall and Pain were both hard at work, and it soon appeared that there was plenty of money in the market for really good youngsters. After five yearlings from the Croft Stud had been sold for fair prices, ten from the Waresley Stud were sent into the ring, and the first of them, a colt by Albert Victor—Nameless, went to Mr. Stevens for 1000 gs. He is a half brother to Geheimniss, and it was probably this relationship which sold him so well, for he does not promise to prove anything like so good as Lord Stamford's beauty. The Earl of Scarborough's ten were a grand lot, and Goldmaster, a magnificent brown colt by Rosicrucian—Poinsettia, ought to prove a bargain at 1200 gs. (indeed, we considered him worth twice as much); as also should Acrostic, a bay colt by See-Saw—Lady Alice Hawthorn, for whom Mr. Gretton, that pluckiest of buyers, gave 1050 gs. An average of 433 gs. is indeed a splendid one in these hard times. A colt by Childerie—Hygeia (600 gs.) was far the best of Mr. Eyke's team, which were sent up in bad condition; and, but for a beautiful and racing-like filly by Cymbal—Ursula, for which Mr. Jackson gave 1300 gs.—the highest price of the day—the average of the eight from Beenham House would have been poor indeed. The Beaulieres seemed generally liked, and Mr. Smallwood sold a very good one from Empress (530 gs.) in his lot of five. The Thursday is always the great day in the sale ring, and so much business was done that we can only allude to a few of the best yearlings that were knocked down. Mr. Harrison sent up another grand young Beaulierc in Master of Arts, who was very cheap at 610 gs. Thanks to Speculum, whose stock is as fashionable as ever, twelve from the Moorlands stud averaged 333 gs.; we were not specially taken with a Speculum—Produce colt, though Mr. T. Brown gave 1550 gs. for him, and we think he got a better bargain in an own brother to Telescope at 1100 gs.; while an own brother to Advance was cheap to Mr. Gretton at 600 gs. Yorkshire (520 gs.), a grey colt by Tangible from Sumlatre, is a good advertisement for his young sire, and this brings us to Mr. Cookson's batch of seventeen. They were by no means so fashionably bred as usual, for Rosebery and Mr. Winkle have yet to make their names at the stud, still they averaged only a shade under 300 gs., which was remarkably good under the circumstances. We did not at all care for Ulster King, by Uncas—Pirate Queen, for whom the Duke of Portland gave 1000 gs.; but Topping (500 gs.), by Rosebery—Sidewind, promises well, and so does Beaumaris (500 gs.), an own brother to Beaulierc. Amongst other high-priced ones in this team we may note a colt by Uncas—Rainbow (620 gs.), and two nice Mr. Winkle fillies. The contingent of nine from the Yardley Stud realised the grand total of 5010 gs., or an average of no less than 556 gs., a record that has seldom been beaten. Five of them were by Sterling; and two of his sons, from Corsica and Cherry Duchess, fetched 1000 gs. each. Iridium, an own brother to Geologist, went

for half that sum, and, indeed, the quintet averaged the wonderful price of 708 gs. Thanks mainly to a very fine colt by Cremorne—Activity (800 gs.), and a filly by Blair Athol—Gem of Gems (600 gs.), Mr. Hewett's seven averaged 323 gs., a very gratifying result, as he has spared no expense in forming a really model stud at Woodborough. Business on the Friday was not of any very great importance, still two or three very promising yearlings were sent into the ring. Mr. W. L'Anson gave 700 gs. for a half sister to Myra, by Scottish Chief—Czarina, and Mr. Taylor-Sharpe's dozen, which were mostly by Coruleus, sold pretty well, the best price being made by Lord Berners (820 gs.), a remarkably nice colt by Coruleus—Lady Wilson. The brood mares were not a specially brilliant lot, though Sweet Violet (520 gs.), a daughter of Voltigeur, produced some brisk competition.

The first day's sale of the Cobham Stud realised fifteen thousand one hundred and forty guineas. The highest price was given for Jocosia, who was purchased by Mr. Polge for fifteen hundred guineas, to go abroad; the next in order of merit being Bella, by Bredalbane—Armada, who realised one thousand guineas, and found a purchaser in Mr. Stewart.

At the close of a cricket-match at Nottingham last Saturday a popular demonstration was made on the departure of Shaw's Australian Eleven. They left the station amid the cheers of many friends, en route for Queenstown, there taking the Cunard steamer Algeria for New York. After playing a few matches in the States, they will proceed, via San Francisco, to Australia.

A lawn tennis tournament which has been going on for some days in the Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, was finished yesterday week. The winner of the first prize, Mr. E. Lubbock, received a fifty guineas cup, and Mr. R. W. Braddell received the second prize.

The autumn meeting of the St. Andrew's Golf Club was held on the 15th inst., and drew forth a strong muster of players. The medals under competition were the Club's Gold Medal, the Silver Medal, and the Douglas Cross. Thirty-two couples competed. The play was specially good, the Gold Medal being won by Mrs. Everard; the Silver Medal was secured by Miss Mary Simson, for the third time in succession; while the Douglas Cross fell to Mrs. H. Carse Newson, for the second time running.

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The sixth annual exhibition of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from Thursday last week to last Tuesday; and some of its features are shown in a page of our Illustrations. There were 1160 entries, divided into above a hundred classes, including live stock, milk, butter, fresh and cured, cheese, dairy utensils and appliances; the prizes ranged in money value from £20 downwards. Amongst the exhibitors were the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty had entered amongst the shorthorns—not for competition—three Zulu cattle taken after the battle of Ulundi, and presented by Sir Garnet Wolseley at the conclusion of the war. These three specimens of an African breed have lived together ever since they arrived in England; the bull and bullock have frequently worked in harness. It may be interesting to know that the name of the bullock is Davulamanzi, so called after the brother of Cetewayo. Amongst the produce classes Irish butter, of which there were about 300 entries, was a pleasant and agreeable feature at the present moment. There were public competitions in butter-making, which proved interesting to all classes of visitors. The churns were worked as the stewards directed, and the decisions of the judges were given upon the weight and quality of the butter, after being worked. The butter was to remain the property of the committee; but the milk and cream were supplied free of charge. The morning and evening milking-matches were watched by the spectators with much interest. The British Goat Society, of which Lady Burdett-Coutts is president, had a department of this exhibition; and the prize yearling female, sent by Mr. F. Parker, of Banbury, figures among our Illustrations.

A general meeting, attended by many leading agriculturists, preceded the closing of the Islington Dairy Show on Tuesday. General Burnaby presided, and spoke somewhat depressingly of the foreign competition to which British agriculture was subjected. The Rev. Canon Bagot, who had, with Mr. J. Robertson, of Malahide, promoted and conducted the Irish butter show, took a very different view of the matter. He deprecated the alarm of English farmers at this bugbear of foreign competition, advising them, if hard pressed, or even beaten, in any one thing, to try improvement, or devote their energies to something else. The reverend Canon went on strongly to advocate the advantages of instruction in dairy farming. The Lord Mayor of London was also present, and expressed his admiration of the Show generally.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

The French military position in Tunis has been assailed by considerable difficulties during four or five weeks past. A formidable gathering of hostile tribes, inspired with Mussulman faith and patriotism, has occupied the whole district south of the city of Tunis, to the shores of the Lake of Kairouan, and approached the city by way of Zaghouan. In order to take them in flank, at the end of August, French troops were landed at Hammanet, the place shown in our Illustration, which is on the east coast, south of the peninsula terminating in Cape Bon, and a short distance north of Susa, a place already in French possession. It was soon afterwards made known that Colonel Corréard, while marching on Zaghouan to relieve General Sabatier—whose position was growing more and more critical—had been attacked by a large force and obliged to fall back on Hammanet while awaiting new reinforcements. The Arab insurgents who were defending Zaghouan, which is the key of Kairouan, were estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The canal or aqueduct that supplies the city of Tunis with water is within reach of Zaghouan. It was broken or partially destroyed by the Arabs, and the city, as well as the French garrison, began to suffer from want of water. Later accounts, dated last Sunday, state that the French troops were attacked several times by the Arabs while repairing the aqueduct. Reinforcements, however, arrived, and, after some resistance, Zaghouan was occupied and the water supply was restored. The tribesmen, at some distance from the village, continue to maintain a defiant attitude, although a portion of the forest occupied by them has been burnt by the French. A junction of the forces of Colonel Corréard with those of General Sabatier has now been effected.

A return issued on Monday shows that in England and Wales there are 394 old building societies in existence, and 873 societies which have been formed since 1874, making a total of 1267. The membership of 1015 of these societies amounts to 372,035, giving an average of 367. The receipts during the last financial year of 1115 societies amount to £18,694,555.



SKETCHES AT THE DAIRY SHOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



HAMMAMET, COAST OF TUNIS, OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH ON AUG. 31.—SEE PAGE 303.

THE DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS.

We are indebted to a correspondent, Mr. Edward Kennard, for a Sketch of the finishing scene of a recent chase with this famous pack of staghounds, as related by him in the following letter from Minchhead:—

“With the march of civilisation, the red deer in England, like the red man across the Atlantic, has been driven westward, till he has ceased to exist in a wild state in any other habitation than among the wooded combs and heathery wastes of Exmoor. But here the Royal quarry of former days is strictly preserved, and we doubt much if our ancient sovereigns could have enjoyed elsewhere at any time a better record of sport than such as Lord Ebrington, the popular Master of the Devon and Somerset, has already bequeathed for the current season. A day seldom passes here without a trophy returning to grace the walls of Castle Hill; and a fresh page of pleasant memories is added to the hunting journal of every true lover of the chase.

“I now proceed to give some account of one of the real good things we enjoyed last week. At the well-known meet of Larksburrow horsemen were assembled from far and near. This place of meeting is one which, by its isolated situation, surrounded by moorlands, ensures a run, whichever way the monarch of the glen sets forth in his race for existence. As

our watches notify the appointed time for commencing operations, Lord Ebrington and his excellent huntsman, Arthur Heal, leave the rest of the field; and half an hour only has elapsed before we hear that they have succeeded at length in separating a ‘warrantable’ stag from three jealous ladies and a not ‘runnable’ deer, which were pasturing with their lord at no great distance from the expectant hunters. This was the beginning of good things; for it often happens that many a weary hour is spent in ‘tufting,’ with four or five couple of seasoned hounds, before a ‘runnable’ deer determines to make his point, and the rest of the pack are ‘laid on.’

“Those who relish the exquisite thrill of a view holloa from one of the best coverts in a good grass country may imagine the higher excitement of a find in the open on Exmoor. Reins are shortened and hats are pushed down, while the hounds give tongue, and then away we bound all at once, into the fern and heather, with no other feeling than an intention to be with the pack as long as steed and rider remain together.

“So the chase speeds on, this bright September morning, from Blackbarrow Down, across Wear Water, on over Porlock Common, to the head of Berry Castle, and to the top of Hawkcombe Head; three miles we gallop without a check. And now we near the combs, where refuge seems at hand; but no. Disdaining shelter, our quarry has turned short to

the right, while the hounds for an instant over-run the line. First one, and then another, of these gallant but misguided animals find out their mistake; while, with sympathetic zeal, the field dash headlong after their huntsman, into the sylvan recesses of oak and beech, into which they deemed that the stag had entered. Two only of the leading division acted otherwise, deciding to be quite sure which way the chase was about to turn before committing themselves to any definite course. As these gentlemen had the run across the open, for the next five miles, entirely to themselves, with the hounds, their good fortune is entitled to special mention. The Hon. Arthur Fortescue was one, on a thoroughbred chestnut; the other was a stranger, on a short, thick-set bay, a wonderful stayer.

“As already stated, the hounds turned sharp to the right, leading straight for Dunkerry, right across Lucott and Stoke Pero moors, down over Chitsford Water, on to Poole Plain, then by the head of Stoke Wood, past Stoke church, into the coverts under Cloutsham, and down the valley to Horner’s Mill, where the stag nearly fell a victim to wire fencing, which threw him back more than once into the jaws of his pursuers. Here again the field took up the running, many congratulating one another on the splendid run they had individually witnessed; and so we came to West Luckham, and thence across Porlock Vale to Allerford and Bossington;



AN INCIDENT WITH THE DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS.

away again, skirting Selworthy Wood, over the steepest face of North Hill, to Hurlstone Point, where a rapid descent was made to the sea. The stag here paused an instant on a precipitous peak, from which a well-directed missile from the Master soon dislodged him. Then he took to the cool, deep sea, fearlessly followed by at least ten couple of hounds. I have only to add that, after an hour's swim, the gallant stag fell a victim to the hounds. The honours of the chase were celebrated in the usual manner, close to Porlock Weir. The animal had run a distance of about twelve miles."

We have ascertained that the "stranger" on the bay horse was no other than our correspondent, Mr. Edward Kennard, who contributes the Sketch we have engraved, with the above description of the run. It took place on Wednesday week.

The East and West India Dock Company has projected a scheme for the formation of a deep-water dock for large steamers at Tilbury, and has purchased 450 acres of marsh land for the purpose. The main dock will have a water area of 46 acres, a uniform depth of 35 feet, and 15,000 feet of quays. It will be approached through a lock 700 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with a depth of 40 feet on the sill.

The weekly return of pauperism in the metropolis shows that there were in the second week of September 85,286 paupers, of whom 48,015 were indoor and 37,271 outdoor. This is an increase on the corresponding weeks of 1880, 1879, and 1878, of 3151, 3838, and 8928 respectively. On the last day of September 606 vagrants were relieved in the metropolis, of whom 440 were men, 135 women, and 31 children.

Mr. Forster has sent a written reply to the representations, made by Mr. Dickson, M.P., and Mr. Givan M.P., on behalf of the Ulster Tenant Right Associations, urging the release of the Irish suspects. Mr. Forster says that the Protection Act was passed not for punishment but the prevention of outrages, and while the Government will continue to deal with individual cases the state of the country does not warrant a general liberation.

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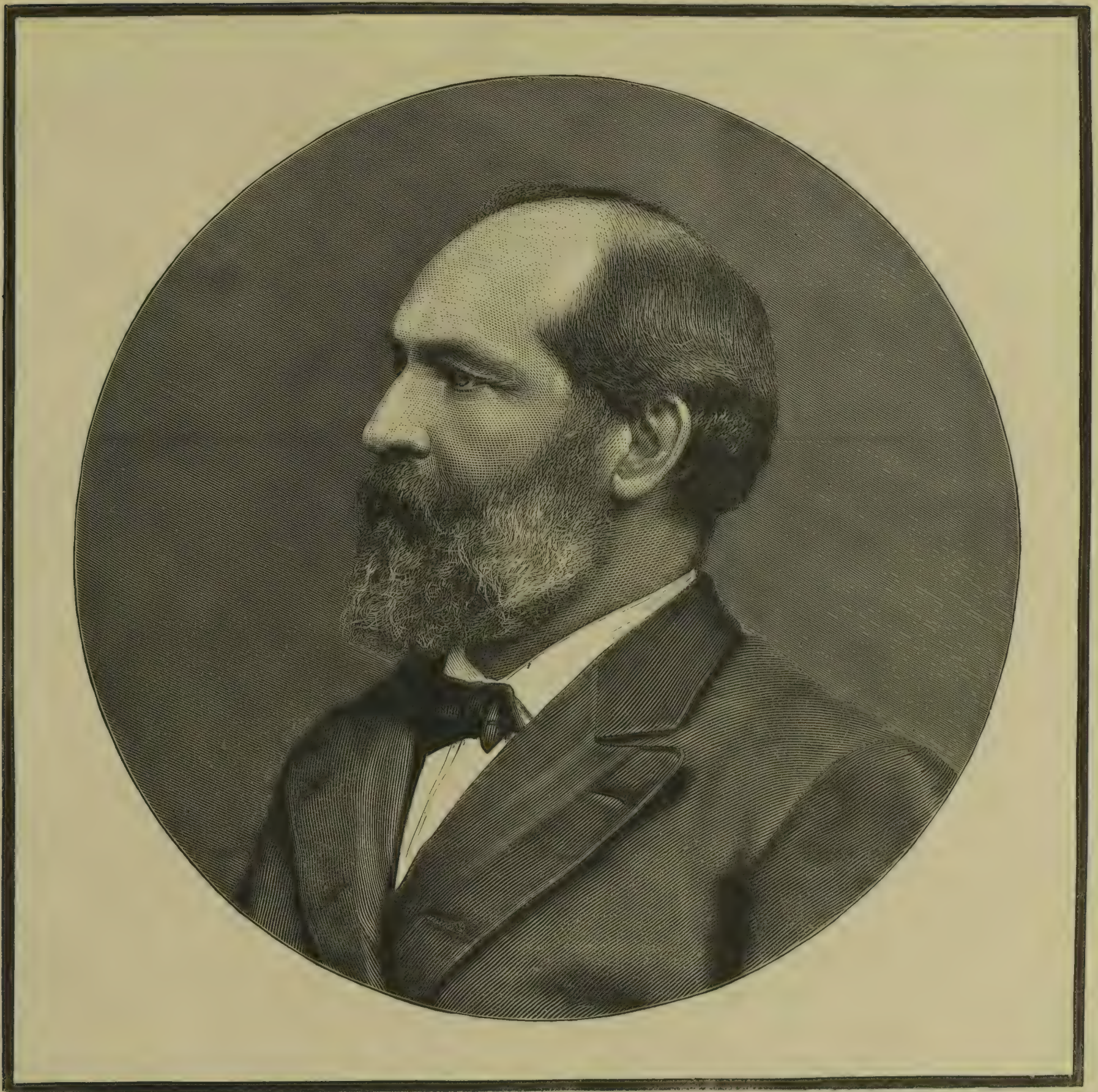
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THE LATE JAMES A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, WHERE PRESIDENT GARFIELD DIED ON MONDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 310.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

To the noble army of Martyrs—for it was his public virtue, and his firm resistance to political corruption, that expressly provoked the murderous act of July 2—James Abram Garfield has now been joined; dying last Monday night, after eleven weeks of suffering borne with manly fortitude, amidst the sincere grief, the reverent compassion, the admiring love of many millions, both of his fellow-citizens in the great English Republic of America, and of our kindred English nation in the United Kingdom; indeed, of all civilised nations in Europe and throughout the world. He has left an example, a character, that will hereafter prove, we trust, the source even of higher benefits to that magnificent Commonwealth of fifty million freemen and to the cause of good government, than could have been produced by four years of tranquil and successful Administration. It was the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, the life and death of that typical Western Republican, and the impressive manner of his death as much as the characteristic acts of his life, that stamped the genuine principles of the Republic and the sacredness of the Union upon the hearts of the people at the conclusion of their great Civil War. It will be so, in all probability, with President Garfield's personal testimony, sealed with his own blood, to the cause for which he died; and lest there should be any of our readers—not in America, but in this country—who fail to understand the true issue concerned in the personal animosity that so cruelly struck him down, we will at once quote a most significant passage from his Inaugural Address delivered when he took office, nearly seven months ago, to which more particular reference will presently be made.

"The Civil Service," said President Garfield, "can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive departments, and to prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed. It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union, in the interest of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the Government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government."

James Abram Garfield was born, on Nov. 19, 1831, at Orange, Cuyahoga County, in the northern part of the State of Ohio, fifteen miles from the city of Cleveland on Lake Erie. His father was Abram Garfield, a small farmer in the back woods, owning fifty acres of land and a rudely-built log hut, in which the family lived. His mother, who still lives, was Eliza, daughter of James Ballou, of New Hampshire, descendant of an old French Huguenot family, which had been notable in the religious history of Rhode Island. The father died when James Abram Garfield was a baby two years of age. The widow, with several elder children and this babe, remained on the farm at Orange, and bore a severe struggle against extreme poverty for many years. Some interesting anecdotes of their family life, and of young James Garfield's boyhood, will be found in a book entitled "From Log Cabin to White House," by Mr. William A. Thayer, which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have lately republished. It tells of the boy's dutiful labours in field and barn, and in the employment of local carpenters and builders; and of his attendance, in winter only, at the district school, to which he was first carried, when three or four years old, on the back of an elder sister. There are symptoms in the book of a considerable addition of imaginary details, especially in the reported conversations of James with his family, neighbours, and comrades in school or work. But these seem to be all in character; and the general truth of the picture of rustic life in the Western States, as it was thirty or forty years ago, cannot be disputed. One episode of the story is Garfield's service as a bargeman on the canal between Lake Erie, at Cleveland, and the Ohio or the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, of which rude life he was induced to make a brief trial instead of becoming a sailor. The ease and readiness with which an active youth in America could pass from one kind of employment to another is very remarkable. A few months' experience, successively or alternately, in farming, carpentry, teaching school, driving horses, storekeeping, preaching, and several other callings, may fall to his lot in early manhood. This is a practical education in itself not to be despised. But Garfield had also attended a few summer terms at the Geauga Seminary, in the little town of Chester, and he had an immense appetite for book-learning. He soon left off driving the barge-horses on the canal, and sought higher instruction in a College, called the Eclectic Institute, at Hiram, in Portage County, among the "Western Reserves" of Ohio. James Garfield entered that institution in 1851, as a poor student obliged to earn his living there by sweeping the floors and ringing the College bell, but had become an assistant teacher by the end of his first year. He afterwards studied in the Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts; and became so proficient in scholarship as to be enabled to return to the Hiram Institute as teacher of Latin and Greek; or, as it was styled, "Ancient Languages and Literature." Two years later, Mr. Garfield was appointed Principal of the College, which post he continued to hold from 1857, till he became a prominent State politician and lawyer. He married, in November, 1858, Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who had been one of his pupils, and an assistant teacher, in the female department of the Hiram Institute.

The time soon came when James Garfield was compelled by his sense of social and civil duty, and by the urgent call of his neighbours, who recognised his superior ability, to take a leading part in the politics of the day. He had, in some college debates and other local discussions, spoken strongly against slavery; and when he was a young man of five-and-twenty he made a few speeches in favour of Colonel Fremont, the "Free Soil" candidate, which brought him into prominent notice among Ohio politicians. In 1860 Garfield was asked to stand as a candidate for a vacancy in the State Senate. The honour was unsought by him, and he declined to accept it unless the Trustees of Hiram thought that he could discharge his senatorial duty without damage to his scholastic work. They encouraged him to go forward, and thus while still quite a young man Garfield became a State Senator. It was a time of deep anxiety. Though Ohio was sound, yet it had a strong and active party who more or less openly sympathised with the South. Garfield, though the youngest member of the Senate, from the first took a prominent part in its proceedings. He opposed all ideas of compromise, and when the Civil War broke out in April, 1861, he moved that Ohio should raise 20,000 men for the first campaign. He felt that after taking so prominent a part in leading his State to prompt decision, it was his duty to

volunteer for the war himself, and accordingly, with more than a hundred of his students, he entered the army. Every spare hour he devoted to the study of books on military tactics, and, as the West Point officer who was to have taken the command of the regiment was not available, Garfield had to take command himself. Alike as a bold and enterprising leader, as the organiser of a most complete and effective intelligence department, and as a skilful tactician so far as he had the opportunity of bringing his powers into play, he distinguished himself with such conspicuous ability that his promotion was rapid. He was made a Major-General; and had he remained in the army doubtless he would have become one of Sherman's foremost lieutenants. President Lincoln, however, had a strong desire that there should be placed in the House of Representatives a practical soldier, able to represent the wants of the army, and to speak with the authority of experience upon military questions. An opportunity occurred in Ohio, and the young General was elected to the National House of Representatives by his native State when he was not very much more than thirty years of age. In the tribune he distinguished himself quite as much as he had done at the teacher's desk and in the army. The speech in which he denounced the proposal of a compromise made by a member from Ohio was a striking piece of invective. During the next few years Garfield grew constantly in the respect not only of his own party, but of large numbers who held aloof from politics, and, though he was a staunch party man, yet his name was never associated with the discreditable party tricks and manoeuvres which have so greatly affected American politicians on both sides. He was elected a Senator in January, 1880, but was soon called to the highest position.

Ever since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, the Republican Party has been always able to return its candidate for the Presidency. In 1880, as the term of President Hayes approached its termination, the Republican Party was split into two sections, the one, led by ex-Senator Conkling, being in favour of the re-election of President Grant for a third term, the other favouring the pretensions of Senator Blaine. It happened when the National Convention met, as has often happened before, that the two rival sections were alike unable to carry their favourite, and that after several ineffective ballots, they agreed to unite their suffrages for a third candidate. Garfield, who at the first ballot had only one vote, at a subsequent ballot secured fifty, and then by a sudden movement he received support from a considerable number of the former supporters of Grant and Blaine, finally being accepted as the Republican candidate by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote. General Chester A. Arthur was accepted as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency in order to console Conkling's section for their disappointment.

The inauguration of President Garfield, at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on March 4 of the present year, was witnessed by many thousands of citizens. His wife and aged mother, with the rest of his family, sat close behind him on the platform erected in the open air, in front of the stately edifice, where General Garfield, with the retiring President, Mr. Rutherford Hayes, and with Chief Justice Waite and Senator Pendleton, all men of Ohio, were seated together. Beyond these were Vice-President Arthur, Speaker Randall, Secretary Evarts, the Supreme Court Judges, the Senators and Representatives. President Garfield read his Inaugural Address slowly and effectively, and was frequently applauded. When he had concluded, he turned to Chief Justice Waite and said, "I am now prepared to take the oath." The Chief Justice was attended by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, carrying a bible. Rising, he tendered the book to the President-elect, and administered the customary oath. General Garfield kissed the page, bowed to the Chief Justice, and then reverently kissed his mother and his wife, after which he received the congratulations of his friends. The Inaugural Address commenced with a review of the progress of the nation in the first hundred years of its life, and then proceeded:—

"Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march."

"The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war, by a decree, from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are, and shall continue to be, the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States, or interfere with any of their necessary rules of social self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union."

"The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labour more honourable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years."

"No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fulness of blessings, so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men."

"So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These

are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said, with the utmost emphasis, that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless."

"The Census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors, and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them."

"In this beneficent work, sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine oracle which declares that 'a child shall lead them,' for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic."

"My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time, by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?"

"Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and, in the strength of liberty and the restored Union, win the grander victories of peace."

General Garfield's election last November to the Presidency, by the suffrages of 213 of the 369 electoral delegates, representing twenty of the thirty-eight States of the Union, might be regarded merely as a victory of the Republican over the Democratic party. But since his accession to the powers of his great office, in March of this year, he has proved his intention to care more for uprightness and purity of administration than for party interests, and has resisted the importunities of venal intriguers and place-hunters. It seems to be this conduct which has brought upon him the malignant enmity of such persons as the assassin of July 2. The fact was that a notorious and scandalous division, upon these very grounds, had recently taken place among the Republican party men, in consequence of the President's attitude of firm opposition to the corrupt use of official patronage. It seems that the "bosses," or managers of the party, have claimed in each State where they gained a victory the privilege of disposing of the "spoils," which mean, in the State of New York, salaries to the amount of a million and half of dollars in the Customs' Department alone. A practice, not recognised by the Constitution, has allowed the Senators of the victorious party in each State to fill all the Government offices, small and great, with their own personal adherents. Now, Mr. Conkling, the Republican Senator for New York State, found his nomination to these official appointments resisted in the Senate, and President Garfield refused to endorse them, upon which Mr. Conkling resigned his seat in the Senate, but stood again for re-election, supported by the Democratic party of New York State, in opposition to the President. The Vice-President, General Chester Arthur, was put forward as a rival to the President by this discontented section of the Republican party. They called themselves "the Stalwarts," affecting to renounce President Garfield as a trimmer. One of the base and venal hangers-on of this faction was Charles Jules Guiteau, forty years of age, a native of Illinois, residing at Chicago, and an attorney by profession, but of French Canadian lineage. He had long taken a busy part in the caucuses and canvassings of the "Republican" party, which is the stronger party in the Western States; and he had since been trying to get for himself the appointment of United States Consul at Marseilles. For this purpose he had latterly been staying at Washington, soliciting the prominent members of that party in Congress to support his request. As they would not assist him, he longed for a change of Government; and he therefore resolved to kill President Garfield, according to his own confession, in order that General Arthur should become President, by the rule of the United States Constitution, as Vice-President Andrew Johnson, in 1865, became President on the death of Abraham Lincoln. This appears to have been the actual situation of affairs in which the idea of the crime originated in Guiteau's mind; but it is quite unnecessary to say that nobody has dreamed of imputing to the Vice-President, or to any other leading American politician, either of the Republican or of the Democratic party, the slightest wish to procure an advantage by the death of President Garfield. It is considered certain that the assassination was the act of Guiteau alone; and his language had been so preposterous as to make some people think he had gone mad.

We may here repeat a brief account of the manner in which the crime was perpetrated. It was half-past nine on Saturday morning, July 2. President Garfield came to the station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, about to start for Long Branch, New York, a favourite seaside watering-place, where he was to spend a fortnight's holiday with his wife. He was

accompanied by Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State. Their carriage was dismissed at the door of the railway station, and they entered the waiting-room. As the President's carriage drove away, another drove up, and a man with a pale face jumped out, told the driver to wait, and followed the President and Mr. Blaine into the room. This man was the assassin, Charles Guiteau. The President and Mr. Blaine had advanced some little distance into the room, when Guiteau sprang forward and shot the President from behind. Mr. Blaine, on the impulse of the moment, fell back a little, while the President, without a word, staggered forward and turned half round to face his assailant. Guiteau then advanced two steps in a crouching position, deliberately pointed his pistol at the President, and fired another shot into his body. Mr. Garfield fell forward on the floor, and Mr. Blaine, after making a start after the assassin, dropped on his knees beside Mr. Garfield and tried to raise him. The assassin turned after the second shot and ran towards the door. His carriage, with the door open, was waiting for him to enter. When driven back he started for the other door, intending to run around the corner of the building and enter his carriage that way; but next moment he was pounced upon by half a dozen men and secured. Mr. Blaine called out to have the doors closed, and they were at once barred by the officials. The President was then examined. He lay as he had fallen forward on his face, apparently dead. Assistance was sent for, and he was removed to the Executive Mansion, commonly called "the White House." The President soon recovered consciousness, and ordered a telegraphic message to be sent to his wife, who was staying at Long Branch. He appeared quite composed, and chatted with Mr. Blaine, wondering what could have been the motive for this attempt upon his life. The calm cheerfulness which the President has shown has astonished all who have come into the sick-room. From the first, Mr. Garfield understood the serious nature of his wound, and ordered the doctors to hide nothing from him. When told that there was little hope of saving him, he remarked, "God's will be done. I am ready to die."

The lingering, uncertain, painful, and distressing condition of the wounded President, during the past three months, has been so constantly reported to all newspaper readers throughout the world, and has been the theme of so much anxious observation, that we need no longer dwell upon this sad history. The nature of his wound and secondary disorders, the surgical and medical treatment, the affectionate and devoted attendance of Mrs. Garfield at her husband's bedside, have been described in many previous notices. It was hoped that the removal of the illustrious patient, safely effected Sept. 6, from Washington to Long Branch, a salubrious seaside resort on the coast of New Jersey, would have secured his recovery; and till the end of last week there was increasing hope of that result. The wound itself was healing, but the circulation of the blood was fatally disturbed, and it is probable that an internal abscess had formed. On Monday night, at half-past ten, came the sad termination, more suddenly than any of the physicians could have expected. A few minutes before his death the only words spoken by the President were that he had a severe pain in his heart. It is supposed by the surgeons that death was caused by a clot of blood forming in that organ. Dr. Bliss was the first person notified of the President's expression of pain, and upon entering the room at once saw that the end was near. The members of the President's family were immediately summoned to the bedside. All arrived, and perfect quiet prevailed. Mrs. Garfield bore the ordeal with great fortitude, and exhibited unprecedented courage, giving way to no paroxysms of grief. After death became evident, she quietly withdrew to her own room. There was not a murmur heard while the President was sinking. After he had been pronounced dead by the surgeons, the body was properly arranged. Telegrams were immediately dispatched to the late President's mother in Ohio, and to his sons Harry and James at Williamstown College. The body is removed this week to Washington, there to lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol. After three days, it will be sent to Cleveland, in Ohio, to be interred in the Lake View Cemetery. President Garfield's private fortune does not exceed \$5000, and he lately insured his life for about the same amount.

Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London, received the intimation of President Garfield's death shortly before six o'clock Tuesday morning. He at once communicated to the Queen and also to the Prince of Wales the news of the President's death. In the course of the day, messages were received at the American Embassy from the Queen and from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Queen's message is as follows:—

"It is with deep regret that I and my children have learnt the sad but not unexpected news of the fatal termination of the sufferings of the President. His loss is a great misfortune."

The Queen has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Garfield:—"Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can."

The following is the text of the message of sympathy from the Prince of Wales:—"The Princess of Wales and myself beg to offer our sincere condolence to Mrs. Garfield."

The Lord Mayor of London upon taking his seat on the bench on Tuesday morning, said:—"Before the business of the court begins I trust I may be allowed to express publicly, in the name and on behalf of my fellow-citizens of London, our deepest grief at the sad news received this morning of the death of the President of the United States. I feel sure that no hearts in America beat more truly in deep sympathy with the brave and devoted wife and the orphan children of the late President than do those of the people of this country in this distressing calamity. Nor is our feeling of sympathy less acute with our kinsmen across the Atlantic in the poignant sorrow they are experiencing at the premature close of the life of the distinguished head of the Government. It is not the time to allude to the political or other consequences of this event, but I will venture to say that there never was a time in our history when the great English-speaking community in the Old World and in the New were joined together in closer bonds of amity and friendship than at this juncture, and President Garfield will not have died in vain, if, in the universal sorrow caused by his death, a great and lasting union between us and our American brethren has been fostered and strengthened."

General Chester A. Arthur has taken the oaths of office as President of the United States.

The yacht *Sunbeam*, with the owner, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., and Lady Brassey on board, has been making a cruise through the Shetland Islands. Lady Brassey's charming story of "A Voyage in the *Sunbeam*" has been republished by Messrs. Longman, in the form of a popular sixpenny edition.

The Commissioners of Prisons have reported against the retention of Newgate, and it now only remains with the Home Secretary to endorse their decision. It is probable, says the *City Press*, that before Christmas the fate of Newgate as a prison will be sealed.

AMERICAN HARVEST HOME.

The autumn days are when American skies are brightest, and the gold and purple tints change the foliage to colours unknown in Europe. Then come the happy days of harvesting. The Indian corn, or maize, is now ripe. It is a beautiful plant, from the day it springs out of the ground to the time of husking. It first appears as a little fountain of green blades; then it is like a miniature sugar-cane. We see it by-and-by lifting its stately spikes at the summit, alive with tremulous pendant antlers; then throwing out its green silken threads, each leading to the germ of a kernel, the promise of a milky ear. This is exquisitely enfolded by nature, outwardly, in a coarse wrapper. The ear presents a substantial paper-like series of layers; but within these is a tissue as soft and dainty as a fairy's most intimate garment, lying under the white even rows, which are to harden into pearly, golden, or ruby grain, and are to be the food of half a continent. At last comes the task of husking the corn. Some farmers have it done in the field, as our Illustration represents, while others make it a time of merry-making, but the object is to get the corn husked quickly. There are great piles of the just-gathered ears. The guests sit about on the barn floor, and on the hay mows; they proceed to strip the husks and silk from the corn, and to lay it, clean and bare, at one side. Meantime, there is plenty of talking and laughing; the farmer's home-brewed cider and ale are passed about frequently, and dough-nuts, pies, and cakes are plentifully provided. Whatever young man finds a red ear of corn in his pile is entitled to kiss any girl he chooses; if a lass finds one, she must submit to be kissed, and may take her choice of the lads. After the work is done, there is generally a dance. Pumpkins are grown in immense quantities, especially in New England. Many persons think there is no kind of food which excels a pumpkin, carefully baked, and eaten with cream and new milk. Such are the pleasant incidents in the life of American farm-households in October, before the "equinoctial" storms, and the beautiful Indian summer.

AMERICAN COTTON-GROWING.

Our series of Illustrations of this subject, so important at all times, especially at the present crisis, to the manufacturing industry and commercial prosperity of England, will be regarded with some interest. The most recent official report upon the cotton growth in the United States presents many facts of considerable value. The whole annual production of 5,737,257 bales is grown on 14,411,993 acres, limited to fourteen States. Of these the highest in rank is Mississippi, which produces over eight tenths of a bale per head of the State population.

It is generally considered that the special fertility of this State is owing to the large area of the "Yazoo" bottom of the Mississippi river; in reality, however, only one fourth (27 per cent) of the cotton production of the State comes from this source, one half of the whole being produced in what may be termed the first-class uplands, or the little land-belt bordering the Mississippi bluff and the two prairie belts. The remaining one fourth is grown in a scattered way over the sandy uplands, bearing more or less of the long and short-leaved pine that forms about half the area of the State. Another reason of the exceptional yield of this State is the fact that cotton culture is the one pursuit to which the population devotes itself. The yield of the State is 955,808 bales, the average per acre being over three quarters of a bale, even with the imperfect tillage and incomplete picking of the crop that at present exist. Estimating the lands reclaimable by simple exclusion of the Mississippi overflows, at only 3,000,000 acres, the annual production could be readily raised to 2,250,000 bales, without any change in the method of culture, in the Yazoo bottom alone. With improved cultivation the production could easily be brought up to 5,000,000 bales; and thus, with a similar improvement in the culture of the upland, the State of Mississippi could grow the entire crop now grown in the United States.

On the plantations along the Lower Mississippi the work of "making a crop" occupies almost the entire year, and little or no attention is given to any other industry. Early in January the ground is cleared of the old stalks, which are gathered into heaps and burned, and when this has been done the ploughs are set at work. As soon as the ploughing is ended the fields are planted. The planting is done in long furrows, which are partially closed, so that the seed shall not be more than two inches below the surface. In a few days, if the weather is warm, the shoots appear, and when they have gained a height of about three inches the first "hoeing" takes place. A plough, or small harrow, is run between the rows, and is followed by the labourers, who, with their hoes, cut away the weeds and all superfluous plants, and heap the earth around the young stalk, to give it strength and support. From two to four weeks later there is a second hoeing, and on many plantations the cotton is hoed three times during the season. The growth of the plant is rapid. Before the end of summer it becomes a strong bush, and in some localities attains a height of five or six feet, and even more.

The first frost opens the bolls of the plant, and prepares the field for the "pickers." The labourers pass between the rows, and pluck the cotton from the bush, and there is great rivalry among them concerning their work. Success depends upon dexterity and rapidity; and it generally happens that the younger women show a better record than the men in the labour of cotton-picking. The scene in the fields at this season is one of great animation, and interesting to the stranger, as well as to the owner, whose profit for the year depends upon the prompt collection of his cotton. As fast as the cotton is picked it is carried to the "gin-house," where it undergoes the process of separating the fibre from the seed. The machine by which this is accomplished is known as a "gin" (a corruption of the word "engine"), and was the invention of an American named Whitney. Before his time, the separation was done by hand, a slow and costly process that gave a high price to the cotton fibre. The gin is propelled by steam on the larger plantations, and there are few inventions which surpass it in labour-saving capacity. One man with the new process can perform the work of two hundred men with the old, and can deliver the fibre in better condition.

Then come the processes of "moting," or removing bits of leaves and stalks; and "whipping," to mix the fibre thoroughly, which prepare the cotton for packing. That of "baling" the cotton-press is a simple affair, intended to compress the product into the smallest space, and to make it ready for transportation to market. The bale of cotton weighs from four to five hundred pounds. It is securely bound with cords, or with iron bands rivetted together. The bales are drawn to the nearest railway station or steam-boat landing, generally the latter, and are thence dispatched to one of the American cotton ports. Many of the steam-boat landings are at the foot of high bluffs, or banks, and the bales are allowed to slide down the declivity on a long inclined plane known as a "cotton-shoot." They descend with great rapidity and force, so that accidents sometimes happen, and thus labourers employed at the foot of the "shoot" have been killed by the falling bales.

By the navigation of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, the cotton is taken to New Orleans and is there landed on the levee in front of the city. This levee, during the cotton-shipping season, is a scene of great activity, and presents many features of interest. There is a fringe of steam-boats and shipping at the water front, and hundreds of bales of cotton are lying about; white men and negroes are jostling each other; and there is a general appearance of bustling industry. As we quit the levee and walk into the city, we find the streets descending, and we observe that the water in the gutters runs from the river and not towards it. This is one of the many curious features of New Orleans. Much of the city is below the level of the Mississippi, and its drainage flows into Lake Pontchartrain, an arm of the sea about six miles distant. The levee protects the city from any unusual flood of the great river; but on several occasions there have been serious fears for the safety of New Orleans; and at some of the highest floods it has suffered considerable damage.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Thirteen hundred delegates from all parts of Ireland, including a number of priests and more than twenty members of Parliament, attended the opening day's proceedings of the Convention of the Irish National Land League in Dublin on Thursday, the 15th inst. Mr. Parnell, M.P., who presided, in his address touched upon all the topics that, in the immediate future, are to engage the attention of his supporters. His chief points were that the Land Question could never be settled until landlordism, as a system, was abolished; that no tenant should, under the new Land Act, enter into an engagement beyond a year's duration, in view of the probable increase of agricultural competition; that farmers should co-operate with the labourers, failing which he would head a labourers' movement himself; that every encouragement should be given to Irish manufactures; and that articles not produced at home should be purchased anywhere except in England. These sentiments were received with loud cheering. The resolutions prepared by the League Executive were first proposed and adopted, and the meeting then proceeded to discuss them seriatim. The first three resolutions were carried after a short discussion. The first pledged the Convention to struggle for national self-government; the second condemned the Coercion Act; and the third declared that no settlement of the land question would be satisfactory which did not abolish landlordism, root and branch. The fourth resolution led to a long discussion, and a vote had not been taken upon it when the Convention adjourned. This resolution authorised the executive to select at their discretion test cases upon estates in various parts of Ireland, and cause these cases to be brought before the Court. The speaking was strong, and, in some instances, violent. One Roman Catholic priest declared that the Irish people would never accept any land bill as long as the "suspects" were in prison, and that they must have the land either by legal agitation or some other means. The reverend gentleman was enthusiastically applauded. Explosive messages were received from American branches of the League advising the Irish people to hold the harvest, pay no rent, and reject the Land Act, or the American subscriptions would be discontinued.

The Convention resumed yesterday week the discussion of the fourth resolution empowering the League Executive to submit test cases to the Land Commission with the view of ascertaining how far rents could be reduced. The speakers supporting the resolution indulged in violent language, one of them saying, amidst general cheering, that they should kick out the Land Act, and that no tenant should pay a penny of rent unless at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. Mr. Egan, delegated by the Land League of Boston, U.S., gave, amidst enthusiastic cheering, an address advocating Irish independence, which elicited "Three cheers for the Irish Republic." The fourth resolution was then carried, a few delegates expressing their dissent. The fifth resolution, warning the tenant farmers against any action involving the liability to pay rent for a longer period than one year, was also adopted. From the *Irish World* a remittance of 30,000*l.* was announced with greetings, and an adjuration to the Convention to unfurl the banner of "No rent."

Saturday saw the conclusion of the Convention. The position of the labourers was the main subject of discussion, and, at the instigation of Mr. Parnell, the Convention instructed the League to take the labourers under their wing; to seek to procure for them good houses, plots of ground, and cows to "give milk free." The title of the organisation was altered to "The Irish National Land League, and Labourers' and Industrial Union." One gentleman expressed a hope that the day would soon come when the island might be unfasted from its moorings, and go to some happier region where England would never get a glimpse of her. It was suggested that Mr. Parnell and Mr. T. P. O'Connor should make a sort of explanatory tour in America; but the former declared matters in too unsettled a condition here to allow him to go to the United States.

From the statements published by the *Irish World* it appears that over 15,000 *dols.* has been sent by the Irish in America to the agitators in Ireland within a year. Nearly all this, it is said, has been contributed by servants and others of the poorer class.

KIDNAPPING A CLERGYMAN.

An extraordinary case of abduction, in which a clergyman was kidnapped in the neighbourhood of London on the eve of his marriage, is being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. The gentleman in question is the Rev. R. B. Kennard, Rector of Marnhall, Dorset, and he states that on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th inst., he went to the Castle Hotel, Woodford, where he intended to sleep previous to his marriage on the following morning in the parish church of Woodford. Before dinner a person who represented that he had come from a friend in the neighbourhood, waited upon him with an urgent message, and induced him to enter a carriage which was said to be that of his friend. To his astonishment, two men entered the carriage after him, and as it did not proceed in the direction of his friend's residence, he became alarmed and shouted for assistance. He was, however, roughly handled and nearly strangled; and, notwithstanding all his efforts to attract attention, he was driven to London and through the metropolis to a house in Hunter-street, in the vicinity of St. Pancras station. Here he was detained till about noon the next day, when he succeeded in escaping, and proceeded to Woodford. The marriage had necessarily to be postponed, but on Thursday, the 15th inst., it took place, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

A Court of Arbitration has been arranged in connection with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is intended for the trial of commercial cases, and suitors will have the option of one or three arbitrators, but they must first sign an agreement, leaving the matter to be decided by the Court.



AMERICAN COTTON: ITS CULTIVATION AND PREPARATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 25, 1880) of Alexander Adamson, late of 3, Addison-road, Kensington, who died on Aug. 9 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by James Wilkie Adamson, of 34, Lendenhall-street (his nephew), and Ambrose Keddel, his executors, the personality being sworn at over £128,000. The testator leaves Ambrose Keddel £1000, and bequeaths in trust six sums, amounting in all to £50,500, for the benefit during their lifetime of others his nephews and nieces, the greater portion of which to be ultimately divided amongst their respective children; and the residue of his estate he gives absolutely to his said nephew, James Wilkie Adamson.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1881) of Mr. Morris Cantor, formerly of Rio de Janeiro, but late of No. 29, Tavistock-square, who died on the 2nd ult. at Teddington, was proved on the 6th inst. by Michael Hyman Hudson, the nephew, Daniel Castello, and Mark Silverston, the executors, the personal estate being sworn over £73,000. The testator bequeaths nineteen guineas each to the Charitable Society for the Relief of the Jewish Aged and Needy, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Jewish Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Deaf and Dumb Home, and the Jewish institution called "My Sheaves Nephesh;" and legacies to sisters, brother, nephews, nieces, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his sister Mrs. Catherine Hudson for life, then to her husband for life, and on his death for her children.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1880), with two codicils (both dated June 3, 1881), of the Rev. Basil Berridge, Rector of Algarkirk-cum-Forsdyke, Lincolnshire, who died on July 20 last, at Coombe Bury, Kingston, Surrey, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Rev. William Henry Boothby, the nephew, John Joshua Jebb, and William Garfit, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £65,000. The testator leaves a sum of £10,000 upon trust to pay out of the yearly income various sums annually—to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; for the purchase of coal to be distributed among the poor on Jan. 10 in each year, being the anniversary of his birth, in the several parishes of Algarkirk-cum-Forsdyke, Pinchbeck, Sutterton, and Holland Fen, Lincolnshire; to some of the ministers of such parishes for their own use; £10 per annum each to the Lincoln County Hospital, the Convalescent Home, Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, and the Cottage Hospital, Boston, Lincolnshire, and the residue of the income to the Rector of Holland Fen (this bequest to be called the "Berridge Charity");—£1500 to build a house on the glebe of the parish of Algarkirk-cum-Forsdyke as a permanent residence for the Curate; £1200 for repairing or rebuilding the six cottages, called Church Cottages, on the glebe of the same parish; and many legacies, some of large amount, to his own and his late wife's relatives, executors, Curate, servants, labourers, carpenters, and others. We note also the gift of the pistols, case and fittings, formerly belonging to the Emperor Napoleon I., and which were taken from his carriage on the retreat from Moscow, to his nephew Basil Charles Boothby; of his wines, consumable stores, and horses to his successor in the rectory of Algarkirk-cum-Forsdyke; and of his library, plate, pictures, furniture, and household effects to trustees, so that they may always be used and enjoyed by the Rector for the time being of the said parish. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves it upon trust as to one fifth for his nephew the Rev. William Henry Boothby; one fifth for his nephew Basil Charles Boothby; one fifth for his niece, Dame Martha Serena Boothby; one fifth for Margaret, the widow of his late nephew Evelyn Boothby, for life, and then for her daughter; and the remaining one fifth for his nephew the Rev. John Berridge Sparrow, until he shall become Rector of Algarkirk-cum-Forsdyke, and then for his great-nephews and nieces, the children of the first four named residuary legatees.

The will (dated Nov. 28, 1876) of Mr. Frederic Ouvry, late of No. 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of No. 12, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, and of Riverside, Maidenhead, Berks, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Peter Thomas Ouvry, the brother, Frederick Willis Farrar, and Thomas Henry Loveless, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator leaves his portrait of Henry Pelham, late Duke of Newcastle, to the trustees of the Clumber estate of the Duke of Newcastle, to go with and form part of the heirlooms there; his copy of the manuscript letters from the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries to H.M. State Paper Office; to his wife £300 and certain furniture, plate, and effects; to his said brother his freehold land at Harefield, Middlesex; and pecuniary legacies to brother, partner, servants, and others. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to annuities of £200 each to his brother, Colonel Henry Aimé Ouvry, C.B., and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Mary Sibson, for his said brother, the Rev. Peter Thomas Ouvry. The deceased was a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries and a life trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum.

The will and codicil (both executed June 4, 1879) of Mr. Richard James Greening, barrister-at-law, late of No. 28, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, who died on June 2 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by Thomas Hanworth Rackham, William Wheeler, and Mrs. Lucy Maria Wheeler, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £43,000. He bequeaths to his nephew Richard Rawson Greening, among other sums, £800, and legacies to his children; and there are numerous legacies to the children of deceased friends and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon various trusts for the benefit of his said niece, Mrs. Wheeler, her children, and issue.

The will (dated March 27, 1872), with seven codicils, of Miss Martha Grant, late of No. 33, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Fanny Emily Walker, the niece, and John Philip Martineau, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testatrix bequeaths two sums amounting together to £1500 to the Aged Pilgrims' Friends Society; £1000 each to the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, and the Convalescent Home, Blackrock, Brighton; £500 to the Wanstead Orphan Asylum; and numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of the personality is settled upon her said niece, Miss Walker, and her children; but if she dies without children it is given, after payment thereof of some further legacies, equally between the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Orphan Working Industrial School, Haverstock-hill.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1879), with a codicil (dated Aug. 7, 1880) of Miss Mary Ann Howard, late of Norfolk House, Beulah Hill, Norwood, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Herbert Harris and George Henry Tatham, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £24,000. There are bequests to her sister and nephews, and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her nieces, Marie Louise Sophia Howard and Katharine Rigby Howard.

The will (dated March 19, 1873) of Mr. George James Luke Noble, late of No. 9, Sydney-place, Bath, who died on

July 16 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Robert Townsend Hippisley and James Hughes, the executors, the personal estate being over £25,000. The testator, after giving £100 to each of his executors, gives one third of the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Clara Amy Gard; one third for his daughter Miss Leonora Alice Noble; and one third for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alice Noble (the widow of his late son, George Harford Noble) for life, and then for her daughter, Clara Alice Noble.

The will (dated May 24, 1881) of Mr. Joseph Hayhoe, late of Newmarket, trainer, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Alfred Hayhoe, the son, and William Barrow, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator leaves his house and stables in Palace-street, with the furniture, saddlery, and effects, to his son Alfred; Derby House to his son Charles; Kisher Villa upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Gardner; Fashion Cottage upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Moody; £500 each to his wife, Mrs. Mary Hayhoe, and his daughter Mrs. Grimshaw; and there are other bequests to children. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Moody, and her children.

The will (dated May 4, 1881) of Mr. Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., late of Old House, Wimbledon, who died on May 16 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Lucy Anne Sandwith, the widow, the personal estate amounting to nearly £6000. The testator gives to his son, Lincoln, the diamond snuffbox presented to him by the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, the commemorative medal presented to him by the late Emperor Alexander II., on the occasion of his coronation, his ten decorations, his collection of arms, his ethnological collection of portraits and other articles; a legacy to the wife of his nephew, and the residue of his property to his wife absolutely.

C. G. C.

Mr. James Marshall, late of Trinidad, who died recently at Lenzie, near Glasgow, has bequeathed the reversion of his estate, estimated at about £30,000, to the Foreign Mission Fund of the United Presbyterian Church and various charities in and around Glasgow.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT BANGOR.

The Right Hon. Edward, fourth Viscount Bangor and Baron Bangor, of Castle Ward, in the county of Down, in the peerage of Ireland, one of the Representative Peers, died at Brighton, on the 14th inst. He was born Feb. 23, 1827, the eldest son of Edward Southwell, third Viscount Bangor, by Harriet Margaret, his wife (who married, secondly, Major Andrew Nugent), daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Farnham, and succeeded to the peerage at his father's death, Aug. 1, 1837. His Lordship was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland in 1855. Lord Bangor was never married, and is succeeded by his next brother, Captain the Hon. Henry William Crosbie Ward, late of the 43rd Regiment, now fifth Viscount Bangor. He married, first, Dec. 6, 1854, Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry King, of Ballylin, King's County; and secondly, April 8, 1874, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and heiress of Major Hugh Eccles, of Cronroe, in the county of Wicklow, and by his first wife (who was accidentally killed, Aug. 31, 1869) has surviving issue, two sons and four daughters. The family of Ward, of Castle Ward, is descended from the old Cheshire family of Ward, of Capesthorpe, and was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1771.

GENERAL LORD AIREY.

The Right Hon. Richard, Baron Airey, of Killingworth, in the county of Northumberland, G.C.B., K.C., Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the First Class of the Military Order of Savoy, General in the Army, died on the 14th inst., at The Grange, Leatherhead. His Lordship was born April 1, 1803, the eldest son of Lieut.-General

Sir George Airey, K.C.H., Colonel of the 39th Regiment, by his wife, the Hon. Catherine Talbot (third daughter of Richard Talbot, of Malahide Castle, in the county of Dublin, and Margaret, Baroness Talbot, so created in 1831), and received his education at Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1821, as Ensign in the 34th Foot, of which regiment he became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1838. In early life he served as A.D.C. to the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles and to the Governor of British North America; and subsequently, from 1852 to 1854, he was Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and held the posts of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General. In 1854 he proceeded as Acting Quartermaster-General of the Forces to the Crimea, and in the Balaklava charge was one of "Light Brigade"—the "Six Hundred." He was also distinguished at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. Sir Richard, created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1855, was Governor of Gibraltar from 1865 to 1870, and was Adjutant-General at headquarters from 1870 to 1875. He was promoted to be G.C.B. in 1867, and raised to the Peerage in 1876. He was Colonel, successively, of the 17th and the 7th Regiments. Lord Airey married, Jan. 31, 1838, his cousin, the Hon. Harriett Mary Everard Talbot, third daughter of James, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and sister of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, and had three sons and three daughters, of whom but one survives, Katherine Margaret, Lady Cotterell. Lady Airey died on July 28, this year. As Lord Airey leaves no male issue, the title is extinct.

GENERAL RIGBY.

General Henry Rigby, Colonel Commandant of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died at his residence in Clancarde-gardens, Bayswater, on the 14th inst., in his seventy-first year. He obtained a nomination to a cadetship in the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1823, and was promoted to be First-Lieutenant in May, 1839. He attained the brevet rank of Captain in 1844; and on May 30, 1854, he was nominated executive engineer to the fifth or Benares Division, being transferred to the Punjab on Oct. 28, 1856, as officiating superintending engineer of the First Circle at Lahore. The

outbreak of the Indian Mutiny found him at Lahore, and he rendered good service in the sphere of his professional duties. He became a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on Aug. 27, 1858; and Colonel on March 12, 1861, being for several years about this period on duty at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, where he continued till his promotion to the rank of Major-General in January, 1871, when he returned to Europe.

GENERAL SPARKS.

General James Pattoun Sparks, C.B., Colonel of the 38th Regiment, died on the 7th inst. at Ty Boyn, near Reynoldston, in the county of Glamorgan, aged eighty. He served in the Cape against the Kaffirs so far back as 1817, subsequently in Jamaica, and also during the Crimean War, in command of the 38th Regiment. In the Indian Mutiny he took part in the campaign in Oude. For his various services he had the Kaffir war medal, the Crimean medal with three clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals, besides the decorations of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, and the order of Companion of the Bath.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Donald Alexander Frazer, Commanding Royal Engineers, Barbados, on the 5th ult., aged fifty-two. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1878.

Major Samuel Anderson, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, on the 11th inst., at Dalhousie Grange, Bonnyrigg, N.B., in his forty-second year. He held several important posts in military engineering, and for his services in North America was created a C.M.G. in 1877. Latterly he held the post of Mining Inspector.

Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, in Edinburgh, recently, in the eighty-second year of his age. The deceased gentleman served for a time in the Grenadier Guards, and sat for some years previous to 1830 as member of Parliament for the county of Cromarty, of which he was a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant. He was, in 1879, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire.

Mr. William John Smelter Cadman, of Millfield House, and Cross House, Yorkshire, J.P., at the former seat, on the 13th inst., aged forty-three. He was eldest son of the late Mr. William Cadman, of Cross House, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Mr. John Smelter, of Richmond, in the county of York, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1865.

The Hon. Mrs. Jane Anne Cuthbert, on the 14th inst., in Grosvenor-street. She was born Dec. 4, 1805, the eldest daughter of Thomas North, second Lord Graves, by Lady Mary Paget, his wife, youngest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge (ancestor of the Marquis of Anglesey); was married, in 1829, to Captain James W. Cuthbert, and was left a widow June 6, 1874.

The Rev. John Philip Anderson-Morshead, of Widey Court, Devon, on the 7th inst., at Salcombe Regis Vicarage, Sidmouth, where he had been Vicar twenty-seven years. He was eldest son of Colonel Henry A. Anderson, R.E., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Philip Morshead, of Widey Court, and married, in 1845, Alethea, daughter of the Rev. John Yonge, of Pustlinch, Devon.

Mr. Henry William Freeman, of Thirlestane Hall, Cheltenham, J.P., F.R.G.S., on the 11th inst., at Folkestone, aged fifty-six. He was eldest surviving son of Mr. Thomas Freeman, of Mapperley, Notts, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. George Freeman, in 1869. He married, in 1875, Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Beever, of Cefn Coch, Denbighshire, and widow of Mr. Samuel D. Penrose, of Farren, in the county of Cork, and leaves issue.

Colonel Richard Daniel Pennefather, J.P. and D.L., on the 7th inst., at Kilbraccan House, in the county of Leitrim, aged sixty-three. He was eldest son of Mr. William Pennefather, M.P., by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Francis Nisbett, of Derrycarne, in the county of Leitrim, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the East Kent Militia. He married, in 1868, the Hon. Sarah Anna, daughter of Hervey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, and sister of Viscount Mountmorres, murdered in the county of Galway in 1880.

The Rev. Robert William Eyton, a distinguished antiquary, on the 8th inst., at Winchfield House, Hants. He was son of the Rev. John Eyton, Rector of Wellington, by Anna Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Edmund Joseph Plowden, of Plowden, Shropshire, in which county the family of Eyton, of Eyton, have been so long seated. Mr. Eyton's principal work was "The Antiquities of Shropshire," and his writings on antiquarian subjects have proved of essential value to historical and genealogical students.

The Rev. S. Manning, LL.D., one of the secretaries of the Religious Tract Society, on the 13th inst., in his sixtieth year. He was for fifteen years a Baptist minister at Frome, and afterwards removed to London to take an editorial position in the office of the Religious Tract Society, of which, on the death of the late Dr. G. H. Davis, he became secretary in conjunction with the Rev. L. B. White. Dr. Manning was for some years a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and published several illustrated volumes, the records of his travels in Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, and America.

General James Pattoun Sparks, C.B., honorary Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment (late 38th Foot), entered the service on July 27, 1815; served in various operations against the Kaffirs at the Cape from 1817 to 1834, in the Crimean War, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign, when he commanded the 38th, and subsequently an infantry brigade at the action of Meerangunge. From 1861 to 1865 he was employed on recruiting duties as an inspecting field officer, and attained the rank of General on Oct. 1, 1877, when he was placed on the retired list.

Colonel Thomas George Glover, late of the Royal Engineers (Bengal), suddenly, at Neuenahr, in Prussia, last week, of blood-poisoning. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1844. He was actively employed throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. After the pacification of the Punjab he was appointed officiating garrison engineer at Lahore, and at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was executive engineer at Bhurtpore. In 1859 he was appointed superintendent of the Western Jumna Canals. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1866, and in 1867 was appointed a superintending engineer of the first class in the Department of Public Works. He retired with the honorary rank of Colonel on July 1, 1870.

Harriet, widow of the Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, on the 3rd inst., suddenly, at Abbenhall Lodge, Gloucestershire. She was younger daughter and coheir of Colonel George Crump, of Alexton Hall, county Leicester, by Mary, his wife, third daughter of Mr. Henry William Wilson, of Didlington and Ashwellthorpe; and was thrice married, firstly, to Mr. John Sheppard, of Campsey Ash, Suffolk; secondly, April 13, 1832, to her cousin, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, who died in 1850, and by whom she was mother of Emma Harriet, present Baroness Berners (in her own right); and thirdly, June 23, 1859, to the Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford, who died in 1877. Her late and only sister, Mary Letitia, was married to the late Henry William, Lord Berners, brother of the deceased lady's second husband.

THE AGRICULTURAL QUESTION.

The Farming interest has been the subject of several speeches during the past week:—

On Tuesday the seventh annual international potato exhibition was opened at the Crystal Palace by the Lord Mayor. The number of exhibits was large, and the display is the finest that has yet been held under the auspices of the society which has been formed to promote potato culture, and the introduction and diffusion of improved varieties.

Sir R. A. Cross, speaking at the Leigh Agricultural Society dinner, said that, as regarded American competition, British farmers would in the long run have nothing to fear, taking into account our increase of population and the distance of America from England. The time was not far distant when Englishmen would say that if there had not been such a bountiful outpouring from America we should hardly have known what would happen.

At the dinner of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association, held at Aylesbury on the 15th inst., Lord Carington, in reply to the toast of the Houses of Lords and Commons, said we were shown by some persons a sad picture of ruined England, and told the country was getting poorer. Was there reason for panic? The statistics of the Board of Trade proved that, making allowance for bad harvests, the annual increase of national wealth was enormous. As to the proposition for levying a duty on corn, if any Government wished to see how soon they could provoke a revolution let them try the experiment of reproducing a protective duty which would appreciably affect the price of bread. He ventured to think that the immediate relief to tenant farmers must come from the landlords. With the co-operation of the owners of land, the farmers would pull through.

Lord Sandon, at an agricultural show at Stafford the same evening, suggested that farmers should endeavour to introduce improvements to face the bad times which still existed. The key to prosperous agriculture, he thought, was a system which should give to the tenant a fair return when he left his holding. There should be simplification in the legal process of transfer, and he thought there should be a better and a more numerous class of small holders. Agricultural depression in England, he maintained, was not caused by the land system, but by the climate, which all deplored.

Speaking at the dinner of the Burton (Westmorland) Agricultural Society, the Earl of Bective, M.P., declared himself a Free Trader, and said he always should be one. He did not believe in taxing articles of necessity. It would be an enormous hardship upon the poorer classes to raise the price of food by taxing food imports, and he for one would never consent to the adoption of that course.

Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., at the annual dinner of the Kingscote Agricultural Association, strongly advised the agricultural interest to keep themselves very quiet upon the subject of Free Trade, and not to push it forward. The masses of this country would never stand taxation upon food, and he reminded the farmers that a duty upon corn would entail the taxation of the food of their cattle and sheep. If the subject must be pushed forward, let it come from the manufacturers. Mr. J. R. Yorke, M.P., said he did not believe that the public opinion of the country would ever suffer a return to protection.

The Carmarthenshire Agricultural Show dinner was held yesterday week. Mr. W. R. Powell, M.P., said he wished a land bill for Wales, giving tenant-right, fair rent, and fixity of tenure; for leases were terminable, and even good landlords died. Road maintenance, lunatic asylums, and poor rates were a heavy drain upon tenant farmers, who must have their flocks protected from imported diseases, their local burdens readjusted, and their rents reduced before the bone and sinew of the agricultural population emigrated.

The Speaker distributed the prizes at the Glynde Flower Show on the 14th inst. He said that farming and gardening were both favourite occupations with him, but he regretted that the former had been very uphill work during the last few years. He did not, however, despair of the future of English farming.—Sir Henry Brand, addressing the labourers on the Glynde estate last Saturday, said, with confidence, that the harvest of this year would prove better than that of last year, and infinitely better than that of 1879. He thinks that if we are favoured with good seasons there will be no ground for despair on the part of the British farmer, though he may fairly complain of being unduly rated—a matter which the Speaker hoped Parliament would deal with before many months had passed. What are called Fair Trade and Reciprocity he regarded as contrivances for taxing the food of the many for the benefit of the few.—Sir Henry Brand presided on Monday at a luncheon given at Beddington, near Lewes, on a farm forming part of his estate, which was formerly the home of the celebrated Southdown breed of sheep. Previous to the sale the speaker made some remarks on sheep-breeding. His experience of farming in recent years was that the flock was the only satisfactory part of the business. As the price of mutton was sure to advance, a good opportunity was offered for investment. His reason for anticipating an increase was that there were two millions less sheep in England now than there were three years ago.

A meeting of hopgrowers and farmers was held on Monday at the Bridge-house Hotel for the purpose of considering the present depressed state of agriculture and the consequent hardships imposed upon the tenant farmer through the operation of the law relating to tithes. Mr. T. H. Bolton, of Heathfield, Sussex, presided. A resolution was adopted endorsing the opinion of the committee of the House of Commons that the extraordinary tithe rent charge was an impediment to agriculture and ought to be abolished. The injustice of the extraordinary tithe was warmly denounced and its abolition strongly advocated.

The Lord Advocate, addressing meetings of his constituents at Culross, Kincardine, and Clackmannan on Monday, alluded to the present state of agriculture in the country, giving it as his candid opinion that in Scotland, at least, he did not think there was any real desire to return to the protectionist doctrines, which seemed to be received with some degree of favour in North Lincolnshire, North Durham, and other parts of England. He deprecated the idea of any one interested in the ownership of land in this country seeking remedy for agricultural grievances in Protection, and maintained that if such a thing were granted it would not bring about the results which were sought to be obtained.

Sir M. H. Beach, speaking at an agricultural dinner on Tuesday, said that one thing upon which there should be a unanimous determination was, that next Session of Parliament should be devoted to England and Scotland, and that the question of agriculture should occupy the first place in the political programme. He favoured a policy which would give tenants compensation for unexhausted improvements, and said it was necessary to have a readjustment of local taxation in order to relieve farmers from some of the burdens which now weighed them down.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

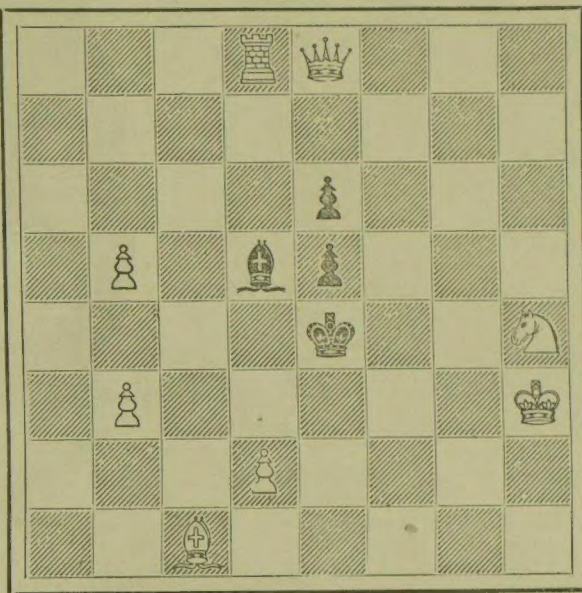
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1951 received from T M Manickum, of Secunderabad; and of No. 1953 from G L F per Va (U.S.).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1958 received from Zero (Woolwich), Lavinia Grove, H C (Madras), Alfred W Hale, and J A B.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1959 received from W J Eggleston, J Glossop, Alfred W Hale, J W Waugh, G Ballingall, C Edmundson, Loch Goll, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, Zero (Woolwich), Lavinia Grove, John Robinson, Skinner Moore, Chico, Fire Plug, G A Boscovitz (Vienna), and J A B.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1960 received from R H Brooks, S Farrant, An Old Hand, Elsie, C Oswald, A Kemish Man, M O'Halloran, E Elsbury, L Falcon (Antwerp), C Darragh, E Casella (Paris), F Peris, G W Law, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, B B Wood, W Hillier, C W Milson, S Lowndes, E J Vines, R Gray, Ben Nevis, R Jessop, J Ainsworth, D W Kell, L L Greenaway, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, D Templeton, T Greenbank, A M Colborne, H Awdry, W J Rudman, R Tweedell, G L Mayne, Alpha, Plevan, Norman Rumbelow, Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), James Dobson, Dr F S, R Letchford, Colbran, Fire Plug, Sutch, E Lowden, Shadforth, J G Anstee, H H Noyes, C S Cox, R Ingersoll, H Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), B L Dyke, and N S Harris.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1959.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th. Any move
2. Mate accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1962.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following interesting Game, played recently in New Orleans, between Mr. MAUBIAN and the American Champion, Captain MACKENZIE, is from *Brentano's Chess Monthly*.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.). BLACK (Capt. M.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. P to K B 4th. P takes P.
3. B to B 4th. P to Q 4th.
4. B takes P. Q to R 5th (ch).
5. K to B sq. P to K Kt 4th.
6. Kt to Q B 3rd. B to Kt 2nd.
7. P to Q 4th. Kt to K 2nd.
8. Kt to K B 3rd. Q to R 4th.
9. B to B 4th.
The usual move, 9. P to K R 4th, is certainly superior to this retreat of the Bishop, as it is clear that Black cannot take that piece.
9. This looks better than 9. P to Kt 5th.
10. P to K R 4th. B takes Kt.
11. P takes B. Kt to Q B 3rd.
If the White K R P had been moved earlier, Black could not have attained such a good position as he now occupies.
12. Kt to Kt 5th. Castles (Q R).
13. P to Q B 3rd. P to Q R 3rd.
14. Kt to R 3rd. B takes Q P.
Quite sound, we believe.
15. P takes B. Kt takes Q P.
16. B to K 2nd.
There seems nothing better, and Black has now three Pawns for his piece, and a fierce attack.
16. Kt takes K B P.
17. Q to Kt 3rd. Kt to Kt 3rd.
18. B takes K B P. Kt to K 4th.
19. B to K 3rd. P to K B 4th.
20. Q to R 4th. P takes B.
21. B takes R P.
This causes immediate loss; but we find no satisfactory move on the board.
35. K to Kt 3rd.
Accepting the inevitable at once. He must lose the exchange wherever he goes.
36. Kt to B 4th (ch). Kt takes R.
37. K to B 4th. Kt takes R.
38. K takes Kt. P to Kt 6th.
39. K to B 3rd. P to Kt 7th.
40. Kt to K 6th. R to Q 6th (ch).
41. K to K 4th. R to Q 6th.
42. R to K Kt sq. R to K B 7th.
43. K to K 5th.
If 43. Kt to K 5th, then R to K Kt 6th; 44. Kt to K 4th, R to B 5th, and wins.
43. R to K 6th (ch).
44. K to Q 5th. R to Q 7th (ch), and White resigned.

THE BERLIN TOURNAMENT.

The Berlin tournament was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, and it resulted in the decisive triumph of English chess. Against sixteen competitors, comprising most of the acknowledged masters of the game in Europe, Mr. Blackburne has come out of the mêlée with a score of fourteen, having, in the course of three weeks' play, lost one game only, divided the honours of two draws, and won thirteen games. Herr Zukertort stands next on the roll, taking the second prize with a score of eleven—nine games won, two drawn, and three lost. Messrs. Tschigorine and Winawer tie for the third and fourth prizes, scoring 10½; and Mr. Mason, of New York, and Herr Wittek tie for the fifth and sixth prizes, with the score of 9½. In this performance the Englishman has distanced his competitors in a style rarely displayed in pool tournaments, for so close is the struggle in these encounters, when masters of the game engage in them, that half a point usually decides the respective positions of the first and second prize winners. In the Dundee tourney of 1867 Herr Neumann, who gained the first prize, scored 7½, and Herr Steinitz, who took the second, was only half a point behind him. Again, at Baden, in 1870, Anderssen won the first prize with a score of 13, and Herr Steinitz the second with 12½, and at Vienna, in 1873, Mr. Blackburne and Herr Steinitz tied, each having won ten matches of three games each. In the last great international tournament, held at Paris in 1878, Herr Winawer and Zukertort tied with a score of 16½ out of a possible 22. Mr. Blackburne may, therefore, be congratulated on the completeness of his victory; and if we mistake not his countrymen will not be slow to claim a share in his triumph. There have been many international chess tournaments since the first one, held in London during the summer of 1851, but the Berlin meeting will long be remembered as the first in which the principal prize in a tourney of chess masters was won by an Englishman.

	Berger.	Blackburne.	Mason.	Minckwitz.	Nou, Dr.	Paulsen, L.	Paulsen, W.	Riemann.	Schallopp.	Schwarz.	Schmid.	Tschigorine.	Von Schutz.	Wittek.	Winawer.	Zukertort.	Total Score.
Berger	8
Blackburne	14
Mason	9½
Minckwitz	9½
Nou, Dr.	8
Paulsen, L.	7½
Paulsen, W.	7½
Riemann	6½
Schallopp	6½
Schwarz	10½
Schmid	10½
Tschigorine	10½
Von Schutz	10½
Wittek	9½
Winawer	9½
Zukertort	11

The figure 1 denotes a game won; ½, a game drawn; and 0, a game lost.

HOPPING.

Somewhere about this time last year, we remember missing from his street-corner a crossing-sweeper, a boy who for many months past had been as regular at his post as clock-work. The days passed, and we feared our young friend must be stricken down with some malignant fever; but, at the end of three or four weeks, there he was at his crossing again, with a face so radiant and sunburnt, we at once dismissed all thoughts of his having been ill. Oh, no, not ill! he told us, with beaming eyes—he had never been better in his young life; he had been "hopping." The crossing-sweeper—with his independence of action, his exemption from the trammels of office, and the supreme indifference with which he sleeps in an East-End attic or by the wayside bank—may be taken as a fair type of the class whence are drawn the hop-pickers for the districts near London. September is a month they look forward to with yearnings that perhaps few of us can understand. We can readily imagine that without sufficient food or raiment, greenwood shades would lose half their charms, and in vain would those darlings of Autumn, the blue harebells, ring out on the mellow air a tender chime of welcome; for the pure air of the green lanes would be all too fresh and bracing for cheeks which are pinched with hunger. But the hop-pickers have food and raiment sufficient at least for their present need; food enough, thanks to regular wages, and raiment enough, for as yet it is but early autumn.

Only a portion, however, of the workers in the hop-gardens come from London. In Herefordshire and Worcestershire, in Hampshire, and in the parts of Kent and Sussex remote from the metropolis, they are gathered chiefly from hamlets and villages adjoining the plantations. In some districts the farmers send out waggons early in the morning to collect from the various hamlets what women and children they can get, taking them home again in the waggons at nightfall. In other parts sheds are provided for the nightly accommodation of the hop-pickers, who generally lie down huddled together in families, dispensing for the time being with the formality of a night toilet.

We have heard our crossing-sweeper dilate on the glories of country lanes where nuts were fast ripening in the hedges and copses, and he has waxed eloquent upon the daisied meadows, and the bits of woodland he has seen here and there, and the glimpses of streams that are infinitely clearer than the Thames at London Bridge. But these were only accessories to the great attraction of all, the hop-gardens.

And, indeed, the hop plantations are well worth a visit from others besides the pickers. All through July and August, and most of September, they present a scene of exquisite beauty, with their wealth of tangled verdure, and, latterly, their clusters of flowers looped up in light festoons. Very beautiful, too, is the contrast between the dark green leaves and the pale pea-green of the flowers—the vine-like foliage completely hiding the poles from view, and the flowers up above, in clusters of dense catkins, or strobiles, hanging from pole-head to pole-head in those festoons that give to the hop-gardens their characteristic beauty. By-the-way, these strobiles belong to the female plant, the male hop relegating itself to hedges, thickets, and woods. It has been said, however, that the blights which too often desolate the most promising plantations, might probably be partially averted were a small number of male hops allowed into every hop-garden. As in human life, so among hops, it is not good for the female, any more than the male, to be alone.

In the Worcestershire hop-yards, so strong is the female element, what with female plants and female hop-pickers, that the intrusion of a man is attended by consequences, if not exactly disastrous to the male creature, at least curious. In Worcestershire they pick the hops into "cribs," things somewhat similar in shape to a sailor's hammock, being suspended from four short upright posts. Around each of these cribs are grouped a small knot of girls and women, who are deftly separating the hops from the bine—the bine, when denuded of the flowers, being bundled off anywhere, and the hops, as we have said, falling into the cribs, which as soon as filled are emptied into bags, which in turn are carried off in waggons to the kilns. And very picturesque they look, these groups of women around their cribs, especially to masculine eyes. But woe betide the luckless man or youth whom curiosity should lead into too close quarters. Instantly there is a hue and cry after him—he be peasant or gentleman, or, on his first visit, even the "gaffer" himself. He may dodge them for a few seconds in and out amongst the long rows of hops; but fleetness of foot is of no avail, for the women are too many for him, and he is surrounded before he knows where he is. He is caught, and ignominiously lifted from the ground by more than a dozen arms, is carried to the nearest crib, into which he is thrown with scant ceremony, and is not released until he has been kissed or pinched by as many of the "gentle" sex as choose. When the lips of the attacking force belong to young and comely maidens, this unceremonious usage of him will probably be by no means distasteful; but somehow it happens that the large majority of those who bend over him are neither young nor comely, and have a habit of pinching not too pleasant. It should be said, however, that he can escape the ordeal by paying toll in coin. How far this practice may be in vogue in other hop districts we cannot say, but, so far as Worcestershire is concerned, in the valley of the Teme, it is kept up as religiously as Easter eggs or Christmas puddings. Mention of the Teme, by-the-by, reminds us that in this lovely valley we have seen, in considerable quantities, a wilding which, next to the harebell, is, perhaps, the prettiest of our autumn blooms—a flower that reminds one of the vernal spring—the pale, purple meadow saffron.

In East Kent the rough play above alluded to is conspicuous by its absence, for the very obvious reason that there are no cribs. Here, the hop-pickers, seated on old chairs, wooden boxes, tea-chests, &c., pick into baskets, which, when full, are emptied into great five-bushel measures, and these, again, into the bags, which are carried to the waggons.

Of course, wherever there are hop-pickers there are two or three men—even in Worcestershire; for there is work to be done that only men can do. The duties of the men consist in cutting the bine, and collecting the bunches for the women and children to pick from, measuring the hops, bagging, carrying to the waggons, taking the loaded waggons to the kilns, &c. The work at the kilns falls entirely to men.

At the kilns the men are working night and day, the fires being kept up right through September, with the exception sometimes of Sundays. The drying of the hops is not, however, a very laborious occupation; but the fumes of the sulphur, which is kept constantly burning, impart to the atmosphere a heaviness that makes the work in the hop-kilns somewhat trying. It is only, however, when on the perforated flooring, high up above the fires, they spread out a fresh layer of hops to be dried, or in "turning" them when half-dried, that the men inhale the sulphuric fumes—fumes that are considered necessary for the bleaching of the hops. But the fine aromatic flavour pervading the whole building, especially the store-rooms, where the dried hops are "pocketed," compensates, perhaps, for the smell of brimstone.



AMERICAN HUSBANDRY: GATHERING PUMPKINS AND HUSKING MAIZE.—SEE PAGE 311.